

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 8 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 82 81

July 8 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 88 82

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 29.80

2965 日六廿月五

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

四拜禮 日八月七年一五 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### THE ITALIAN OBJECTIVE.

### REPORTED QUARREL BETWEEN AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN GENERALS.

### Splendid Feat by Italian Alpinists.

### BRITISH NAVAL HEROES' EXPLOIT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### PLUCKY NAVY MEN HONOURED.

July 7, 2.05 p.m.  
The recent conferring of the Distinguished Service Order on Lieutenant Commander Kerr, and of Distinguished Conduct medals on various bluejackets, is now explained by a letter from the Times correspondent in Belgrade, telling of the exploits of the little British picket-boat on the Danube, which annoyed the Austrian monitors dreadfully and eventually torpedoed one of them. The remnants of the monitor drifted ashore and a lovely haul of plunder was secured. The rest of the monitors are now inactive behind the boom.

### WHAT THE ITALIANS WANT.

July 7, 2.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that the objectives mentioned in the Italian communique are:—In the North, possession of Tarvis, which is the key to the interior of Austria; and, in the South, the conquest of the rugged, boulder-strewn Carso plateau, which is the gate of Trieste, Austria's chief arms factory.

### AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS DISAGREE.

July 7, 2.05 p.m.  
It is reported that, owing to the repeated defeats of counter-attacks, another high council of war has been held at Innsbruck—the Archduke Eugene presiding—at which there were some hot exchanges between the German and Austrian generals, the former dissenting from the latter's strategic views. The result was the dismissal of the general commanding the Austrian Landsturm, and two other generals.

### MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN FEAT.

July 7, 2.05 p.m.  
The capture of Zolzenkofel, 7,354 feet high, is one of the most notable Italian feats of arms. It is generally climbed from Ploeken, as the ascent from the Italian side, which is devoid of shrubs or foothold, is considered impossible. But a platoon of Alpinists volunteered to climb, tied together, eleven of them carrying a mitrailleur. They reached the summit at sunset and waited till night, and till the Austrian company in charge of the signalling station was asleep; then opened with the machine-gun and charged with the bayonet. The Austrian commander was the only survivor.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE DARDANELLES—FURTHER DETAILS.

July 6, 1.25 a.m.  
Sir Ian Hamilton reports the following details of attack made by Turks on the night of June 20th-30th. About 2 a.m. searchlights on H.M.S. Scorpion discovered attack near sea N. W. of Krithia. The attack came under artillery and heavy enfilading fire and the enemy lost seriously. The foremost got within 40 yards of our parapet and only a few returned. There were a few attacks during the rest of the night, but all positions were easily regained by us with bayonet next morning. At 5.30 a.m. the Turks moved forward from Krithia into the ravine and were scattered by machine-gun fire. Turkish losses here were as high as 1500 to 2000 dead. About 10 p.m. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the rocky trenches captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded, the men became infuriated and dashed out using their kukris for first time with deadly effect. The Turkish attack ended in complete failure. Sir Ian Hamilton sends also further reports of Australians and New Zealanders. These were subjected to an hour's artillery bombardment and were finally attacked with much dash by the Turks. The attack was checked by the unexpected presence of a concealed sap which held them while they were subjected to a withering fire. Still another attack was repulsed at 3 a.m. on June 30. Prisoners assert that this attack due to presence of Enver Pasha on June 29th who urged that "Australasians" should immediately be driven into the sea. On July 2, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced position by high explosive shells the enemy infantry attacked, but were driven back by the accurate shooting of H.M.S. Scorpion as well as by rifle and machine gun fire. About 7 p.m. the Turks revised their bombardment and made an attack. They were subjected to accurate shrapnel fire while the Gurkha and other regiments poured heavy fire into them. Turkish officers were seen urging their men forward but they would not face the fire and retreated in disorder. The ground in front of our trenches was covered with dead, and the ravine and valley were full of them. I put down their casualties from June 20 to July 2, at 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded.

The following is an extract from captured Divisional orders: "Henceforth I shall hold responsible all officers who do not shoot with their revolvers all the privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

July 6, 2.10 p.m.  
General Sir Ian Hamilton's first despatch, consisting of eleven thousand words and dated 20th May has been issued. It recounts his hurrying to the Dardanelles on H.M.S. Phaeton, one of the fastest vessels of the Navy. He arrived at Tenedos on March 17 and found the Admirals planning a fresh naval attack for the morrow. He witnessed the amphibious battle between the warship and the land forts on March 17 and thereupon cabled to Earl Kitchener: "It is my reluctant deduction that the co-operation of the whole force at my command will be required to enable the fleet, effectively to force the Dardanelles." General Hamilton then relates the carrying out of the reconnaissance on Gallipoli Peninsula and emphasises its dominating features—Sarihar mountain, Kildibair plateau and Achibaba hill. He dwells upon the great danger of all landing places. Indeed, he says, the landing of an army in a theatre of operations so strongly garrisoned "involved difficulties for which there is no precedent in military history except possibly the sinister legends of Xerxes." He repeats again and again that any landing must be done simultaneously and with the greatest speed. There must be fine weather, he says, for "had it been British weather there would have been no alternative but instantly to give up the adventure." By delaying till the end of April there was a fair chance of several days' consecutive calm. The despatch then describes at length the landing and fighting from April 25 to May 5 and says that the losses, exclusive of the French, in the period were:—

|                 | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Officers.....   | 171     | 412      | 137      |
| Other ranks.... | 1,990   | 7,807    | 3,580    |

General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch, besides giving the minutest details of the early operations by which the Allies crept towards Krithia, is a historical document showing that the gallantry of the British and French has never been excelled in the world's history. Sir Ian Hamilton pays repeated tributes to the officers and men, the whole despatch showing that the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula was little short of miraculous. For example, he says, regarding the defences of the beach westward of Seddel Bahr:—"My firm conviction is that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by British soldiers or any other soldiers than the storming of these trenches from open boats." Such phrases as:—"A hurricane of lead swept the battalion, and a long line of men were mown down as by a scythe" are almost commonplace in this despatch. An insight into the whole campaign is afforded by this following brief extract:—"At first we had them fairly on the run, and but for the inventions of the devil, machine-guns, and barbed wire, we should not have stopped short at the crest of Achibaba." Sir Ian Hamilton has the highest praise for the Navy and his Staff, and declares that the Navy and Army harmonized perfectly, and throughout all the events the Navy has been "father and mother to the Army."

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### NEW ZEALAND AND THE NATIONAL MINISTRY.

July 6, 5.35 p.m.  
Reuter's Wellington correspondent says that the Opposition has rejected the Government's offer to form a National Ministry for the duration of the war, suggesting as an alternative the extension of the powers of the special Parliamentary Defence Committee to deal with all questions arising out of the war.

### MORE BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

July 6, 5.50 p.m.  
The Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., has taken up one million sterling of the new War Loan. The insurance companies to-day are also heavily subscribing.

### THE EAST INDIAN REVENUE.

July 6, 5.50 p.m.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. King (Lib., Somerset N.) as to whether the Premier would now redeem his promise of August 6, 1914, to discuss the East Indian Revenue Account early in the present Session, Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Asquith had been in consultation with Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India) but it was not believed that any public purpose could be served by such a discussion under the present extraordinary circumstances.

### ONLY 782 AMPUTATIONS.

July 6, 9.20 p.m.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under Secretary for War) said there had been only 782 British amputations in the duration of the war.

### THE CEYLON RIOTING.

July 6, 9.20 p.m.  
Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said that the voluminous reports on recent rioting in Ceylon contain no evidence of German instigation.

### HONOURS FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

July 6, 9.20 p.m.  
The London Gazette, under the heading "Commands and Staff," announces that the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (K. S. Ranjitsingh) and Raja Ratham have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

### SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

July 6, 9.50 p.m.  
A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French says:—"Since my last report there has been no change, and fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the enemy's employment of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ypres. During the same period the enemy exploded eight mines without damaging our trenches, while, on the contrary, on June 30, we blew in 50 yards of the enemy's front line, north of Neuve Chapelle. On the evening of the 4th inst. our howitzer fire blew in a German sap to the north of Ypres. A platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery fire were driven out by the bayonet. A machine-gun in the sap was found to have been destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned practically intact, having completely succeeded in its mission. The German report that they repulsed an attack on the Pilkia road with a guinary loss is presumably the enemy's version of this affair. On the morning of the 5th inst. a party of Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres—Roulers railway after a bombardment lasting for two hours, but an immediate counter-attack recaptured the position. In the morning on the extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured 200 yards of enemy's trenches, and 80 prisoners. The French on our left contributed to the success with the fire of their guns and trench mortars."

### RUSSIANS AGAIN STOP ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE.

July 6, 11.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says that the enemy's offensive to the east of Kraevsk has been stopped by a blow delivered on his flank on Sunday night and on Monday, to the north-west of Wilkolaz, where we inflicted heavy loss, capturing 2,000 prisoners, while some 2,000 of enemy corpses were littered along our front. The fighting was most desperate. On the same day we repulsed fresh attempts at the offensive between the Weipitz and the western Bag. All is quiet along the upper Bag, at Zlotalipa, and on the Daister.

(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### OBITUARY.

### SIR THEODORE HOPE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received July 6.  
The death is announced of Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., at the age of 84.

[Sir Theodore Hope was a member of the Governor General's Council. He was author of "Church and State in India," and was a member of the London Diocesan Conference.]

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The reports concerning the recent rioting in Ceylon contain no evidence of German instigation.

The Gazette intimates the appointment as honorary aides-de-camp of Prince Ranjitsingh and Raja Ratham.

The Imperial Government has accepted the offer of the Union of South Africa to provide a contingent for service overseas.

General Von Liman Sanders and three other high German officers have been wounded in the defence of Gallipoli.

A French destroyer has toured the coast of Asia Minor and has sunk eleven supply ships and bombed and set fire to Dairman Forest.

A high council of war has been held at Innsbruck, at which there have been disputes between Austrian and German generals.

It is reported that the Austrian general commanding the Landsturm and two other generals have been dismissed.

The Italian Alpinists have performed a magnificent feat in the capture of Zolzenkofel, an almost inaccessible mountain.

### NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.  
Snowball Bag Sale—Government House Grounds—4-7 p.m.

Saturday July 10.  
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Monday, July 12.  
Extraordinary General meeting H.K. Chamber of Commerce—New Government Building—noon.







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Died at Home.**  
The death has taken place at home of Capt. J. Dunne, who for nearly forty years filled the post of Master Attendant, Colombo. Australian Railway Development.

The Australian Minister for Home Affairs is making every effort to speed up the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway, which means so much to the development of Western Australia. It is fully expected that passenger trains will be run through within two years. Satisfactory supplies of rails are now being secured and sleepers are coming forward in sufficient quantities, generally from the State and private mills in the Western State. The death occurred recently of Mr. John Muir, a very well-known surveyor, who made the first preliminary survey of the Trans-Australian line, taking a direct route from Kalbarrie to E. la.

**Valuable Discoveries.**  
It is stated, in the *American Machinist* that the discovery of two valuable commercial processes by Dr. W. F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau, is vouchered for by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in a bulletin just issued. The first of these processes promises to enable oil refiners of this country to increase their output of gasoline from petroleum 200 per cent. or more. The second process is for the manufacture from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, both of which have heretofore been obtained almost exclusively from coal tar, and as Germany has specialised far beyond other countries in coal-tar by-products, the United States and the rest of the world have been dependent on that country. Application has been made by the Bureau to patent these two processes on behalf of the American people to prevent any monopoly in their use by private interests.

**Chinese Patriotic Fund.**  
The Chinese Patriotic Fund Society has telegraphed to the Head Office in Peking, announcing that on the 13th instant a mass meeting was held at Kai-feng, the capital city of the province, over ten thousand persons being present. The greatest interest and enthusiasm were shown by the audience and liberal contributions were made. Over ten thousand dollars were collected on the day, and subscriptions amounting to \$120,000 registered. The Peking Chamber of Commerce has also received word from the Shensi Chamber stating that on Saturday last the first meeting for the collection in behalf of the Patriotic Fund took place in the Hupoh Guild Hall at Sianfu. Military men, officials, scholars and merchants over fifty thousand packed the guild hall to its utmost capacity. The indignation and resentment of the audience was unrestrained and they demanded that the national insult be vindicated. The Campaign was very successful; at the close of the meeting nearly \$300,000 were actually collected.—*National Review.*

**Mongolian Affairs.**  
The Chinese Government has decided to appoint a number of special delegates to the various parts of Inner Mongolia to inform the inhabitants of the important affairs recently concluded in the Kiakhia Conference respecting Outer Mongolia and give them clear explanations on such matters which have significant relations with Inner Mongolia and its inhabitants. The Government is now seeking suitable men to be appointed on this mission, and after their appointment they will set out on their errand immediately. The document to be despatched to the Living Buddha of Urga, granting him the titles of honor, has been got ready by the Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. The document is written in both the Chinese and Mongolian languages and on it the seal of the Government will be fixed. The Chief of the Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs will present it to the President for approval.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA JAFFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICE.

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## DISCLOSURES IN THE GREEN BOOK.

## The German Bribe.

None of the diplomatic correspondence issued during the later phases of the war contains material more interesting than that furnished by the Italian Green Book, of which the first copies have now reached England. It says the *Times* of May 29.

Baron Sonnino, who succeeded the Marquis di San Giuliano as Foreign Minister in November last, immediately restored the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy to the position which, in the opinion of many Italians, they should always have occupied.

The views of Austria-Hungary were simply that Italy had practically no grievance, since the occupation of Serbian territory by Austrian troops was "neither temporary nor permanent, but military." Italy declined to admit to be contrary to the letter and the spirit of Clause VII. of the Triple Alliance. Baron Sonnino claimed that Austrian military action against Serbia had disturbed the *status quo* and the equilibrium contemplated by Clause VII; and reminded the Austro-Hungarian Government that when, in April, 1912, Count Brochhoff had protested against the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles, he had threatened Italy by saying that "if the Italian Government desired to regain its liberty of action, the Austro-Hungarian Government would do the same." This threat that Austria-Hungary would denounce the Triple Alliance and take action against Italy served Baron Sonnino as a basis for the definition of his whole attitude toward the question of compensation. In using it he made it clear that unless Austria-Hungary were prepared to give, with adequate guarantees, the compensation to which Italy held herself to be entitled, the Italian Government would be within its rights in behaving towards Austria as Austria had previously behaved towards it.

On February 17 Baron Sonnino informed Baron de Buriat that the attitude of Italy had "the precise meaning of a veto formulated by us to all Austrian military action in the Balkans, except in case of a previous understanding." On March 4 Baron Sonnino reiterated this definition, declared that any infraction of it would be regarded by Italy as a violation of the Triple Alliance, that no compensation could be agreed upon unless it consisted of territory already in the possession of Austria-Hungary, that any territory ceded must be immediately occupied by Italy and that Italy admitted no discussion of her occupation of the Aegean Islands or of Valona.

**Conditional Guarantees.**  
On March 9 Baron de Buriat, under German pressure, accepted the principle that the negotiations with Italy must be conducted on the basis of a cession of Austrian territory. Baron Sonnino replied by insisting that the negotiations must take place directly between the two Governments without the intervention of third parties, that

is to say, of Germany; and proposed that the negotiations should be limited "to a couple of weeks; after which the two parties would resume their liberty of action, unless an agreement had been concluded in the meantime." On March 17 Prince Bulow sought to influence Italy by threatening her with "all the terrible consequences in the near and distant future of a rupture between Italy and Germany"; but on March 20 he informed Baron Sonnino that he had been authorised to guarantee in the name of Germany the execution of any agreement that might be concluded between Vienna and Rome.

Baron Sonnino pointed out, in a despatch to Berlin and Vienna, that the guarantee of Germany was valid only in case of a German victory, which presupposed also an Austrian victory, but would have much less value in case both were defeated. At the beginning of April, Germany attempted to influence Italy by spreading rumours of an impending separate peace between her and Russia; but Italy boldly followed up her demands by putting forward the text of a draft treaty under which the Trentino, with an ample frontier, and several Dalmatian islands would have been ceded to Italy while Trieste, its territory, and the Adriatic coast would have been occupied by Italy pending their constitution as an autonomous State after the war. Austria delayed her reply to these proposals. Rumours of a separate peace between Austria and Russia were set on foot. On April 16 Austria declined the Italian proposals, and maintained her negative attitude up to April 30. On May 4 Baron Sonnino cut short the negotiations by denouncing the violation of the Triple Alliance on account of the failure of Austria-Hungary to comply with Clause VII, and proclaimed her complete liberty of action.

## HOW TO TAKE A TRENCH.

Censor's Comments on Amusing Letter.

A Corporal in France, writing to his brother, who is training in England, says:—  
"We have been working for about a week, so we are going back to the trenches for a rest. We are quite ready to meet the Germans again; we have scabbled our entrenching tool handles and polished our bayonet scabbards, cleaned our equipment, dabbled our boots and all of us have our cap badges in our caps. We have been inspected by all the generals in the Army, and Sir John French is bringing some more to inspect us on Monday. We are giving our entrenching tool handles an extra scrub for this."

You'll be surprised when you get out here, but I don't think you will be wanted. We shall most likely finish the job this next week. We can present arms by numbers well enough now to take a really serious part in the fighting. There is going to be some keen work done next week; only yesterday one of our bomb-throwers put three of our men in an excess of

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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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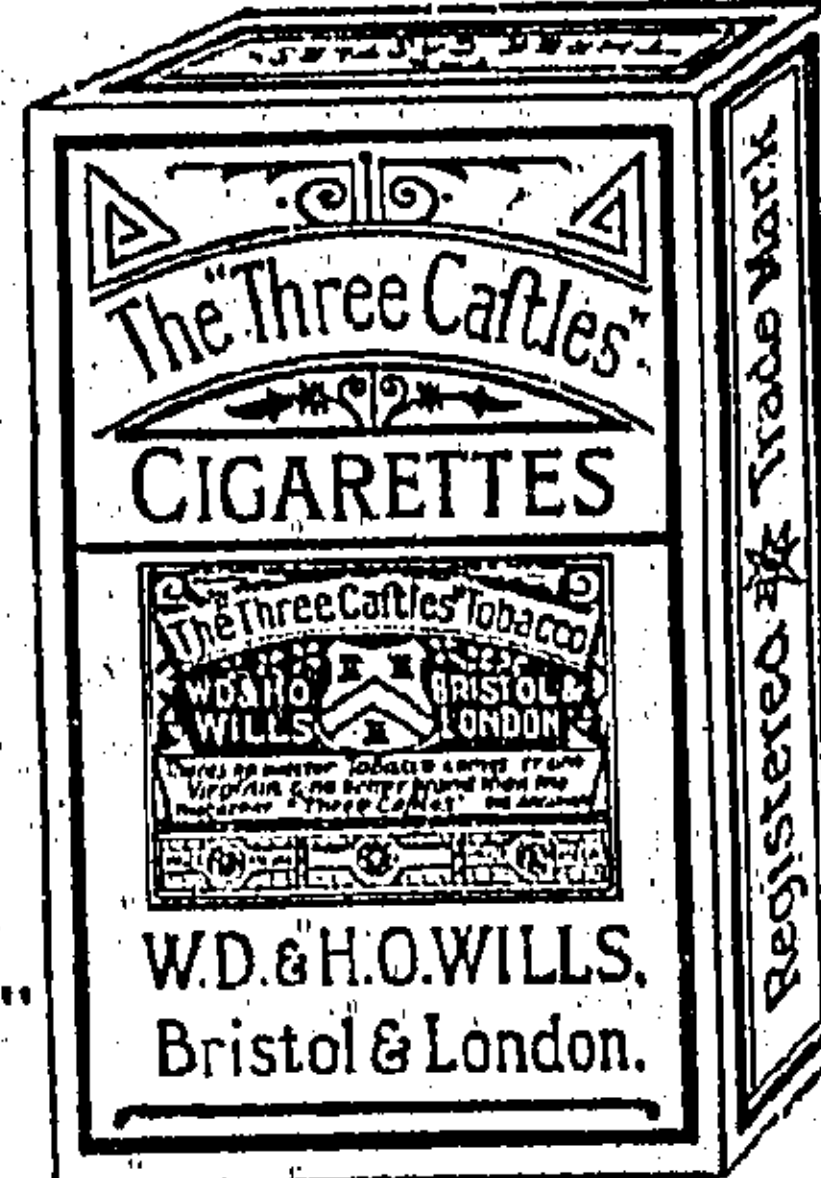
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915.

That's only practicing. Heaven knows what will happen when he really gets to work. You don't know how to take a trench, do you? Quite simple. Somebody goes in front and cuts the barbed wire, then the bomb throwers throw a lot of bombs into the trench, and then the rest advance and take the trench. It's best to select an unoccupied trench for this purpose. It is Sunday to-morrow and we do not have pack drill, so I shall do a bit of washing. I shall the other day. Tommy can march better with his pack on than without. Our O. O. must have read this. It will be a bad day for the writer of same when I drop across him. It will be five rounds rapid. By the way, for your own good, practice rapid loading and firing. I am going on writing and I don't know whether it will go through. Our own officers censor the letters. (We'd like some more like this—Censor.) One way of getting our own back. They give us plenty of parade; we write a lot of letters to find them something to do. (Thanks! we also "do" parades.—Censor.) They must get plenty of fun out of it, judging by a few I've helped to write. I'm the dictionary for my section.—*Exchange.*

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

### THE CONSULAR SERVICE, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In another column we print some practical remarks made by the *London and China Express* on the connection between trade and the consular service. "Considering," says our contemporary, "the complaints that are so constantly made of the want of support by the British Government to British traders, might it not be wiser for our Government to pay higher salaries so as to attract men with commercial experience? It will be noticed that the Commercial Attaché for China receives a salary of £1,000 per annum with an allowance of £167 for rent. The man who ought to occupy that position at Peking could command a salary at least five times as great at Home." The *London and China Express* next asks as to the kind of men who fill such posts. "Are they members of the Diplomatic Service, and have they been trained in the usual manner—without any experience whatever of business and business methods? Are they men who have come straight from Oxford or Cambridge to the Diplomatic Service, and who have been sent to China after passing an examination in the Chinese language?" These and other pertinent questions does our very practical contemporary ask; and we who live in the Far East should feel grateful that the matter has been opened up.

The questions are such as any man who has been brought into touch with the various consular bodies, British as well as foreign, need not devote much time in replying to; for to him the answers are there already. Our Government does not pay higher salaries to its consular officials because, with so much money going to waste (in normal times) in excessive or needless salaries, there is not enough left in the exchequer to enable it to avail itself of the services of the men whom it really wants. The men holding consular posts at the present time are, if not all of them "varsitymen," at least not of the class from which good business men invariably spring; and they have certainly not, save in very rare exceptions, received a commercial training. Most of them have at least a smattering of foreign languages and of international law and, by the time they attain to any post of responsibility, have had plenty of experience in drawing up formal reports, copying tabular statements etc., nice things in their way but not calculated to make those proficient in them particularly helpful to the pushing of British interests, either commercially or in any other way. Of course there are good and bad among them; capable and incapable; many of them one regrets to say, would never rise above a post of thirty shillings a week if they were placed in a merchant's office; many of them have neither energy, tact nor good manners. So far as a consul's work chances to be of a purely diplomatic nature, it is quite often extremely well done; for it is a pretty generally accepted truth that diplomacy, in the sense in which we are using the term here, is greatly a question of social training and environment.

But the diplomatic side of the consul's life is usually small in comparison with his other duties. Britain, under ordinary circumstances, is a commercial country; and, looking at the position from a frankly loss and gain point of view, her consuls should be, before all things, men capable of gauging the commercial needs of the country in which they are serving, and of advancing the interests of their own Government wherever possible. How may this be done by a man who has grown up to look with some amount of contempt on trade? We would be the last to wish to see the diplomatic affairs of the Empire in the hands of any but those born to such work; but consular business is not diplomacy, and if Britain is to hold her own in the trade war that is coming on us when the existing conflict has finished, she must choose different men for her consulates. She must take pattern by America, Japan, and Sweden. Would any of these select a man from one particular class for this work? And is not each one of them succeeding in overseas commerce where we are failing? A foreign country—especially if that foreign country be China, Japan or the United States—is no place for fine-gentlemen consuls whose chief occupation, in many instances, seems to be loafing, patronising ship captains and being rude to travellers of their own nationality. If finding trade openings for Britain had depended on some of these interesting young men, we should never have had any overseas trade at all. But facts speak pretty much for themselves. Can British merchants, under existing circumstances, hold anything like their own against other nations that are exploiting the part of the world in which we are now living? Like the questions put by the Home paper quoted above, it does not need answering.

### Sir Ian Hamilton's Despatch.

Reuter rather more than hints to-day that Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch has more of the literary character about it than the usual one looks to see in a statement of events from the pen of a practical soldier. One explanation of this may be that Sir Ian, in addition to being a very fine general, has all the instincts of the literary man. We once sought—and succeeded in getting—an interview with him for publication in the *Telegraph*. Though he gave us many useful and interesting details concerning military affairs (it was at the time of the Balkan War) it was clear that he greatly preferred to talk on other matters, and so far as we recollect now, at least half the conversation revolved round books and authors, and literary matters generally.

### The Literary Soldier and Sailor.

General Hamilton has "appeared in print" many times, both in prose and in verse, and when he was in Hongkong we had the pleasure of publishing some verses which he had written on the subject of the Temple of Heaven at Peking. In book form he has published "Icarus," "A Ballad of Hadji," "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book," and "The Fighting of the Future." The fighting forces in all civilised countries have, from time to time, produced poets, novelists, essayists etc. This is particularly the case with the officers of the British and French armies and navies. In some cases such literary output has been a labour of love; in others a case of stern necessity, many men being only too anxious to add, if possible, to their small service pay. It would seem only fitting that the soldier poet should write glowing lines on battle subjects; but usually the reverse has been the case. Of course there are exceptions; Ronget de l'Isle, for instance, who wrote "La Marseillaise" was a French engineer officer. But in a general way (what better example could one have than Sir Philip Sidney) the soldier poet has preferred far gentler themes. Conversely, it was left for the sober and mild-mannered Thomson who wrote "The Seasons," to pen so very truculent a poem as "Rule Britannia!"

### A Dead Lion.

Had Mr. Joseph Chamberlain lived till to-day he would have been seventy-nine years of age. Though it is but a year since his death he had been dead to the world of politics for some long while, and one feels bound to add: "More the pity!" There are few greater tragedies in the history of British politics than the unlooked for physical collapse of so strong and gifted a man. If he had kept his health, and if he had been made Prime Minister after Lord Salisbury's death, much that will have to find a place in English history would never have happened. We say "If he had kept his health."

Had he not been a sick man he would never have been so urgent in pushing Tariff Reform questions till the country was more prepared for them. It is far more likely that he would have pursued Imperialism pure and simple, with such side excursions into Foreign Policy as might have made the German Kaiser sit up and wonder. With a Premier as strong as Chamberlain was in his bravadoes, five-sixths of the night mare through which Britain has been passing in recent years—labour disputes, suffrage madness, the Irish Question, with the European war rounding off the situation—might have been avoided.

### "ALL'S WELL."

Postcard from Triumph's Chief Gunner.

One of our readers has received a postcard from Mr. A. Allum, who was Chief Gunner of the "Triumph," saying that he and the Chief Carpenter, Mr. Hancock are well and hope to be home soon. A postscript says "Hard luck on the old Triumph!"

### DAY BY DAY.

WE SHOULD COUNT TIME BY HEART THROBS. HE MOST LIVES WHO THINKS MOST, FEELS THE MOST, ACTS THE BEST.—Bailly.

### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 88; overcast.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; clear.

### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 381 published.

### The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Liangchow at 3 p.m. to-day, Canadian, U.K. and U.S. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-day at 3 p.m.

### Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$815, buyers.  
Canton Insurance.—\$367½, Union Insurance Society of O'ton, Ltd.—\$900, buyers.  
Douglas's.—\$56, sales.  
Hongkong Electric.—\$41, buyers.  
China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.  
Indo-China.—\$110½, buyers.  
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$75, buyers.  
Hongkong Lands.—\$109½, buyers.  
Ewo's.—Tls. 171, buyers.  
China Sugars.—\$122, sales.  
Luzon.—\$36½, buyers.

### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9½.

### To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 79th anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

### Sale of Tin.

Our readers are reminded that the sale of Yunnan tin by auction by Mr. G. P. Lummett, takes place to-morrow at 12 noon, at the Po On godowns, Connaught Road West. A sale of lace will be held at Mr. Lammett's sales rooms on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at 11 a.m.

### HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Back with R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, P. C. Ragg, charged Kwok Fak, master of a passenger boat, and Kwok So Kan, master of Holt's Godown lighter, with unlawfully being the outside vessels, of more than five boats lying alongside the s.s. Tean, thereby causing obstruction in the harbour on the 7th inst. Defendants were fined \$5 each.  
Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton, charged thirteen boat-people, with unlawfully being in Causeway Bay, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, on the 7th inst. Defendants were fined \$2 each.

### HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES.

Some historical discoveries of great importance were made while making excavations in the villages of Brijassan and Sasapur, in the Dacca district. In the former village a stone image of Vasudeb and a brass image of Buddha were found. Brijassan was the seat of a celebrated monastery where Athi-dipaukar, the great Buddhist Saint and Scholar of Eastern Bengal, studied in the tenth century. Stone pillars and statues have been found in the village of Sasapur, which show that it was once a Capital town. It is believed that a Hindu king, probably one of the Pal Dynasty, reigned in Sasapur when it was attacked by Gzis about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Gzis demolished the temples of the village and gave the name Gzikhisti to the river Karisi which flows to Dhaleswari. The ruins of the palace of the old Hindu Kings are still to be seen in the village.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### CHECKS ON GERMAN OFFENSIVES.

#### Two Big Despatches.

There was no dearth of war telegrams during the night. Those of most general interest are naturally the despatches from the Field Marshal and from Sir Ian Hamilton. From Reuter's description, the latter must be something like a work of art, for within the compass of eleven thousand words—equivalent in volume to two pages of the *Telegraph*—he seems to contrive to work in the whole story of the Dardanelles section of the war, from the middle of March onwards. The Foreign Office wire which we publish in our telegram columns helps to bring this despatch practically up to date. Sir John French's message, as characteristic of him as the other is of General Hamilton, is as exhaustive as so curt and business-like a statement can well be. Though the German lies in connection with their suppositions victory near Ypres had already been contradicted, we are glad to have them finally disproved by Sir John French himself. The sum of his story is that if we have not made especially marked progress in point of ground, the firing-out process continues to work satisfactorily and the Germans are growing steadily, if slowly weaker.

#### German Repulsed.

The Paris communique confirms this idea. In fact it goes farther, for it tells of the re-taking by the Allies of the section of a trench on the heights of the Meuse, the wiping out of an enemy counter-attack, and the wholesale flight of the remaining Germans. Similarly, on the Eastern front, the Germans are again being checked, and the magnificent move which they had planned still hangs fire. They have been turned back pretty badly near Kysnyk and also on the Bug. It is noticeable that we get no high-sounding German communiqués from Galicia and the neighbourhood just now. If that long-promised and crushing move by Germany's millions had "come off," Hongkong could hardly have failed to hear of it, either through a Berlin communique or via the American press. Silence, we take it, gives consent to the assumption that it has never happened.

#### The Italians and Austrians.

This morning's Italian communique scarcely seeks to mislead matters. In fact it says, with all possible plainness, that the Austrians are losing no opportunity of seeking to regain what they have lost, whether down on the Isonzo, in the Tyrol or in the Carnia district. There is quite enough significance in such a statement as "The enemy has hitherto failed," when it is taken in the light of the purport of the rest of the wire. As we suggested on Tuesday, however, actual Italian forward movement matters very little to the Allies. If Italy's troops choose to bivouac on the Isonzo for the remaining period of the war without advancing another inch, they will have done their full share, so long as they can continue to keep a large and increasing proportion of Austrians too busy to proceed to the help of the Germans.

#### American Affairs.

Seemingly Germany is not going to find America so easy to hoodwink after all. The Note to Washington, judging from Reuter's hints, appears to have been planned with a view to involving the United States with other countries at war. Therefore it would not surprise us if Washington were eventually to take some such line as: "If you want to force us into a quarrel with someone, we may as well quarrel with you as with anybody else; better seeing that you have already defined us on several occasions." Since Germany and America began this pleasant little interchange of Notes, Washington has become wiser as well as more embittered. At the beginning of the war Americans had quite a lot to learn about Germany, and probably we may take it that the Lusitania, the Armenian and the performances of Mr. Holt have vastly contributed to the improvement of their education.

### HONGKONG TRADE.

#### U. S. Consul's Report.

The trade year of 1914 in Hongkong writes the American Consul General would have been an unsatisfactory one had there been no war in Europe and had the course of trade after August followed that previous to the opening of hostilities. In nearly all lines there was more or less depression.

It was inevitable that with the outbreak of hostilities there should be a collapse in trade in this, the centre of Great Britain's commercial influence in the Far East and the financial centre of the Orient. Nevertheless, as the accounts for the year are set up it is generally conceded that the port came out of the year in far better shape than had been anticipated.

While trade in China was poor and crops only fair, the recuperative power of the Chinese people was drawn upon successfully, as usual, and the finances of the Chinese Government, thrown into confusion by the large decrease in customs revenue, were saved by reforms in certain lines. This not only aided the Government at a most critical juncture, but inspired a confidence in the situation on the part of the commercial and financial communities concerned in its affairs which they needed to carry things through in other lines.

There were many business disasters in Hongkong and in China ports generally, but on the whole trade machinery was maintained intact and things have been kept in such shape that business can be resumed in a more or less normal way as affairs become more settled.

The causes for the business depression previous to the opening of the war were quite general. As a result of disturbances in China the people have become more or less uncertain as to the future and are disposed to enter upon new undertakings with reluctance. The continued high course of exchange militated against exports, while without exports the people were not in a position to indulge in the luxury of imports. The depreciated currency circulating in all Chinese territory tributary to Hongkong in a trade way made safe and satisfactory trading impossible and interfered with the importation of foreign goods, especially with American flour, kerosene, and cotton piece goods and similar staples. In most of these lines the year started out quite favourably, but business declined as the middle of the year came on and collapsed entirely with the opening of hostilities in Europe.

The Financial Situation.  
In spite of the disturbance in the world of finance caused by the war the great banking institutions of the Far East located or represented in Hongkong have not only stood the strain, but in most cases have declared their usual, or substantially their usual, dividends. The first result of the war in Eastern finance was the rush of silver to banks in the Chinese treaty ports, where most of it was kept idle for months.

While the banking phase of the financial condition of the Hongkong field was exceptionally sound so far as finances depending directly upon the war were concerned, the situation from a commercial standpoint left much to be desired. The outbreak of the war and unseeling of trade had the immediate result of restricting credits, and inasmuch as some of the important lines of business in the Hongkong field depend upon long credits this in itself was enough to stop business. The large decrease in the price of cotton yarn threw the business generally into liquidation, practically all the native dealers being closed up for the time being. Foreign yarn interests arranged to share the losses of some of them, however, so that they were able to resume business and thus maintain the usual machinery of the yarn trade.

#### Immediate Effort of War.

A serious phase of the commercial and financial situation grew out of the necessity of placing all the German firms into liquidation, preventing these firms from transacting any new business, and breaking the commercial connections of the port with much of the world through the correspondents of these firms. The amount of business held by these firms is not ascertained, but it is ad-

mitted by those concerned that the proportion held by the German firms directly or indirectly was large and the effect of the liquidation on the commerce of the colony will be felt for many years. The liquidation has been proceeding with comparatively little trouble or friction, but, of course, at an enormous loss to the German firms and at a tremendous cost to the trade of the port and of South China.

The immediate effect of the opening of the war was less disastrous than might have been expected. The usual embargo was placed upon many lines of staple exports, like rice and other foodstuffs, but an arrangement was soon effected whereby shipments could freely go forward so long as there was a six months' supply of the goods in question on hand in the colony, and in most such lines stocks carried ordinarily would last the colony itself many years. The greatest effect of the war was in shutting off shipments of Chinese produce to Europe. Throwing back such Chinese products upon the market here, not only lowered prices to a point where sales were no object, but deprived the producers of the means of continuing production. In some lines of native manufacture considerable distress resulted, though the Chinese producers, with their usual adaptability, immediately turned their attention to the production of food and staple goods needed by the Chinese themselves and thus avoided greater calamities. The lack of money and the fall in exchange prevented any recovery in the import trade and in nearly all lines of foreign products the year closed with heavy stocks on hand and little or no demand from consuming centres.

Chinese Monetary Troubles.  
One of the worst features of trade in South China & Hongkong during the entire year, and more or less independently of the war, was the extreme depreciation and great fluctuations in the value of Chinese currency, the monetary circulation of Hongkong itself not being without fault in this respect. The great mass of unsupported paper currency in the South China Provinces circulated during the earlier months of the year at various rates of discounts, depreciation at one time ranging as high as 80 per cent of the face value of the notes. The situation became so difficult that the central government at Peking finally arranged a plan for redemption of these notes by others supported by a sufficient reserve, the result being that the paper currency at Canton acquired a value more consistent with that of the subsidiary coin circulation on which all values in South China are really based.

In Hongkong the Government has continued its policy of retiring large quantities of its subsidiary coins with a view of bringing all such coins to a par with the standard silver dollar, but for most of the year the discount between the standard dollar and the subsidiary coins has been greater than ever and at times the paper dollar, representing a promise to pay a silver dollar, has actually been worth more than the silver dollar itself. Discount on subsidiary coins in South China, compared with the standard silver dollar, was as high as 27 per cent during the year, and in Hongkong the discount on Hongkong subsidiary coins compared with the standard dollar usually ranged about 10 per cent. Less than the discount on Chinese money in the Chinese Provinces. When it is realized that all goods for import and export must be bought and sold upon the basis of this fluctuating medium, the unfavourable influence of these conditions upon foreign as well as local trade can be understood. As a matter of fact, the loss on most staple products, bought on the basis of the standard dollar, in large quantities and sold at retail for the subsidiary coins is great enough to overcome all ordinary profits. Sales and purchases must of necessity be based upon coins of least value, and the fluctuations in the value of these coins make safe trading impossible. The situation at present seems to be improving, but only a complete revolution in monetary matters in South China and in Hongkong itself will remove this cause of great embarrassment and loss.

(Continued on the Extra)



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## THE GERMAN NOTE AND AMERICA.

July 7, 12.40 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that high officials agree that the United States cannot, without sacrificing important neutral rights, approve of Germany's proposals. The exact terms of the Note have not, up to the present, been divulged, but it is known that such concessions as Germany is willing to make are considered insufficient. Indeed it is believed that President Wilson will make it clear to Germany that the United States will not make any concessions from the position based in the International Naval Prize Codes. It appears that Germany is not willing to yield to the United States rights under International Law, and asks for many compromises or concessions involving America's surrender of important neutral rights. Officials are of opinion that Germany's offer of immunity, with many restrictions, to certain passenger ships would permit Germany to interpret what America's rights are on the High Seas, both doubtless involving the United States sooner or later in difficulties with other belligerents.

## FRENCH DESTROYER AT WORK.

July 7, 6.30 a.m.

A French destroyer toured the coast of Asia Minor and sank eleven supply ships and bombed and set fire to the Dairmen Forest.

(Continued on page 10.)

## POLICEMEN AT VARIANCE

Social Relations in the Local Force.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, P. O. Ootie was charged with assaulting P. O. Johnson at the Central Police Station on June 15, by hitting him on the head with a truncheon.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Captain Superintendent of Police, watched the case and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley defended.

Norman Gibson Johnson, the complainant, a constable, said that on June 15 at about 5.20 a.m., he was in the Central Police Station in his room on the top floor together with five other constables. As he entered the room he saw the defendant strike P. O. A. 132 over the back with a cane. Complainant interfered and asked what he meant by striking the man like that. The defendant said that P. O. A. 132 was not to go into his, the defendant's, room to sleep. Complainant replied that the defendant was getting too forward of late, striking P. O. A. 132, and taking paper money out of another constable's box. This must have aroused the defendant's temper and complainant went to the bed to lace up his boots, he was struck twice over the head with a truncheon. Complainant fell on to the floor. The accused was under the influence of drink at the time the assault was committed.

In answer to the magistrate, the complainant said that the blows on his head rendered him unconscious and he regained consciousness the next day when he was in hospital. Complainant was in hospital sixteen days altogether. He had a slight idea that on the day of the assault he was taken to the charge room to have his head dressed.

Dr. Moore, whose evidence was interpolated, gave an account of the injury to the complainant. He was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from two contused scalp wounds on the left side of the head. He was discharged from hospital on July 1. The injuries were such as could be caused by a police truncheon.

In answer to Mr. Wodehouse, witness said the blows were not of a serious nature and required a fair blow to cause them. The complainant was not unconscious when he arrived at the hospital. He did not notice whether the complainant was under the influence of liquor at the time of admission.

The complainant under cross-examination by Mr. Bowley, said he was in the Glasgow police force for six months before coming to Hongkong. He belonged to Dundee and was twenty-two years of age. He arrived in Hongkong in the second week in May and was put into the defendant's room, the room in

which the assault occurred. There were six beds in all in the bedroom. There were two Scotchmen, including the complainant, three Irishmen, the defendant and another in the room.

Mr. Bowley:—You are proud of your native land?—Yes.

It is the finest country in the world?—

—Far from it. Is not the Glasgow police force the finest police force in the world?—I would not say that, there are other police forces in the world besides Glasgow.

Perhaps you think the Metropolitan police force is better?—That is a matter of opinion.

When complainant spoke to defendant about striking the other constable he said nothing in reply. Didn't begin to boast about the Glasgow police and say there was none better to be found?—There were two of us arguing about it.

Did you say the Scots had kept the Germans out of London while the English were looting?—No sir.

Did you say to the defendant that he had never been in the Metropolitan Police?—I said I should think he had never been in the Metropolitan Police a day before.

Complainant denied using a certain word specifically put to him by Mr. Bowley and said he had never used any filthy language towards the complainant. He did not say to the defendant:—You English—you stole a dollar off my box.

Maurice Kenealy said he heard the two parties arguing, but paid no attention until he heard the complainant say "What about the bloke's money, you took from his box?" whereupon he defendant took his truncheon and struck the complainant. The defendant had taken money from his box but on his protest he put it back.

P. O. Kirby considered that the defendant was justified in losing his temper at the remark made about the money, though witness would not go to the lengths the defendant did. The defendant did strike him with a cane, but he considered it as a joke, and complainant did not interfere on that account.

Evidence was also given by P. O. Stout, and J. Murphy. The latter said the two men were using offensive expressions to each other and issuing challenges to fight. The offensive word complained of was frequently used and in fact at the time was singing in his ears.

Inspector Brown, in the charge room at the time when the complainant was brought down, said that the latter was conscious but shaken. Shortly afterwards witness sent for Ootie, and in reply to his question as to why he hit Johnson, Ootie complained of his having used offensive language and of having accused him of stealing money. He did not deny striking the blows. As far as witness knew the defendant was an excellent duty man.

## KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

Report on Progress.

The following was laid before the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency the Governor to-day.

Kang On's Contract No. 212 has now run for 16 months out of the contract period of 2 years. The brickwork in the main building is practically finished. Granite work is up to the course below the top cornice, and will possibly be completed as far as the main building is concerned by the end of August. The tower is up to the level of the roof of main building and will proceed faster when masons and bricklayers can be relieved from the latter. The colonnade which was up to roof level at the time of last report is now asphalted and, only requires the parapet walls fixing and floor surfacing. The timber in roof is all in place and awaiting tiling when masonry is completed. Tiles are all on ground, rain water gutters and down pipes are being fixed. Materials and fittings intended for through the Crown Agents have now all arrived with the exception of lavatory fittings and clock. Plaster work is well in hand, all covered verandahs and colonnade being completed. Drains are being laid as the work proceeds or necessitates. Of the approximate amount of Kang On's Contract, namely, \$173,847 there has been paid to date of report the sum of \$101,600. There is every reason to believe that the contract will be completed to time, except perhaps with regard to the tower, which may be somewhat behindhand owing to the delay in arranging about the clock. This however should not prevent the station being opened in March, 1916, as intended.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

|                    |     |      |        |
|--------------------|-----|------|--------|
| July 1             | ... | Tons | 253    |
| " 2                | ... | "    | 285    |
| " 3                | ... | "    | 245    |
| " 4                | ... | "    | 248    |
| " 5                | ... | "    | 249    |
| " 6                | ... | "    | 280    |
| " 7                | ... | "    | 250    |
| Total to 7th inst. |     |      | 1780   |
| Daily average      |     |      | 254.28 |

Mr. Bowley said they would admit the blow and would plead provocation.

The defendant said he was in the Army Reserve and would like to join the colours if the O.S.P. would allow him. On the afternoon of June 15 he was sleeping in his room when Johnson came in and awakened him at about 5.30 p.m. He did not object to that. P. O. Kirby was moving in at the time and defendant commenced joking with him. He may have struck Kirby with a cane, but shortly afterwards the complainant came up and said if he were Kirby he would not allow a man to fool about with him like that, using at the time an offensive expression. Defendant replied that he was not interfering with "complainant" who retorted:—No, you—you wouldn't pay you to. Later complainant said:—You—you never were in the Metropolitan Police. Defendant answered that he did not say he was, complainant kept nagging and using bad language and when invited to stand up and fight using an offensive expression with regard to the English. Defendant sat down on his bed and later the complainant called him a thief and said he had taken a dollar from his box. At that the defendant lost his temper and crossing the room hit the complainant with his truncheon. He had not had his dinner, and was not under the influence of drink.

Mr. Bowley submitted that the defendant lost his temper under great provocation. He had challenged the man to fight and he had continued his abuse until the defendant got up and struck him.

A fine of \$20 or one month's imprisonment was inflicted.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

## COLD FRESH MILK

SOUR SKIM MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets. FREE OF CHARGE.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS, we are LEADING in the East.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING WARNED BY GERMANY.

Caution to be Observed in the Naval War Zone.

Washington, May 29.—An urgent warning to American shipping against traversing the naval war zone incautiously and to have all neutral markings displayed as conspicuously as possible, including illumination at night, was communicated to the State Department to-day by the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin.

The German warning was announced in the following statement made public by the State Department:

"The American Ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German Foreign Office that, in view of the fact that during the past few weeks it has repeatedly occurred that neutral ships have been sunk in the water designated as an area of maritime war by the German Admiralty on February 4, 1915, and especially in one case where it was established that the sinking was traceable to an attack by a German submarine, which took the neutral ship for an English vessel, in the darkness, on account of the inadequate illumination of its neutral distinctive markings, it recommended that American shipping encoils again be warned against traversing the area of maritime war incautiously, and also be urged to make the neutral markings as plain as possible, and especially to have them illuminated promptly and sufficiently at night."

Washington, May 29.—As analysed here to-day the action of the German Foreign Office in its notification to American shipping to bear in mind the German answer to the note of this Government on the Lusitania incident as follows:

The notification is held to indicate that there is no intention on the part of Germany to abandon its war zone decree or its submarine campaign within its borders.

It does, however, indicate, according to opinion here, a decision by Germany to differentiate between neutral and belligerent shipping within the war zone and an intent on the part of Germany to disclaim any purpose to injure neutral shipping knowingly.

It leaves open for further discussion and negotiation all questions which may arise from the destruction of belligerent shipping on which may be carried American lives or property.

## SEQUEL TO A WANCHAI FIRE.

Occupier and Fokis Charged with Arson.

Arising out of the fire at 158 Queen's Road, East, in the early hour of Tuesday morning a charge of arson has been preferred against the master of the shop Hung Lok Lai and his four foks. The charge is one of setting fire to the house with intent to defraud the Kyoto Insurance Company, the agents for which are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and with which the property was insured to the extent of \$8,500.

It will be remembered that the outbreak occurred at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and had obtained so firm a hold that the Fire Brigade and Police were unable to extinguish it before the premises were gutted and damage estimated at \$5,000 done.

This morning Inspector Gordon brought the five men before Mr. R. Lindsell at the Police Court, and the prisoners were formally remanded for a week.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—An expert stenographer and typist to fill a temporary position; salary \$5.00 per diem; address giving previous experience. Box 160 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—British youth of good appearance and address to assist in European Store. Must be accurate at figures and good Penman. Able to sketch, a recommendation. Opportunity to learn an interesting business. Apply Box No. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the whole of the business, stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures of the Ming Chan (考珍) Tea Shop carrying on business at No. 369 and also at the first floors of Nos. 367 and 371 Queen's Road West, have been sold to and taken over by the undersigned as the sole proprietor thereof and from the 10th day of June, 1915, and the said business is now carried on under the style of Ming Chan Sing Kee (考珍成記) and the former proprietors (or proprietor) have (or has) no concern whatever in the said business. Dated the 7th day of July, 1915.

LI SIK YAN (李錫恩)  
MING CHAN SING KEE

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Shirts

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DESIGNS

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Pyjamas

TROPICAL

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## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

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FINE SHOES

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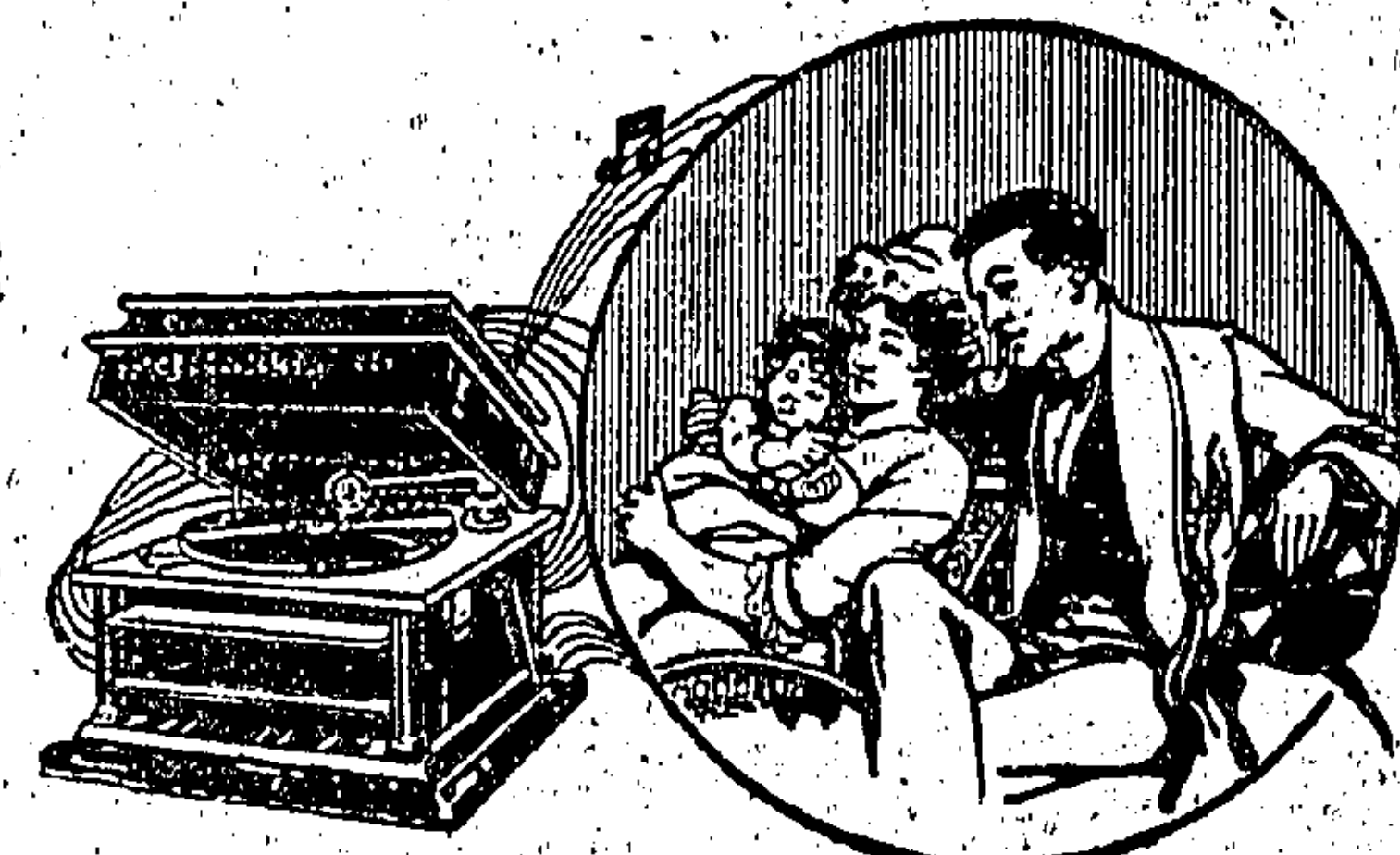
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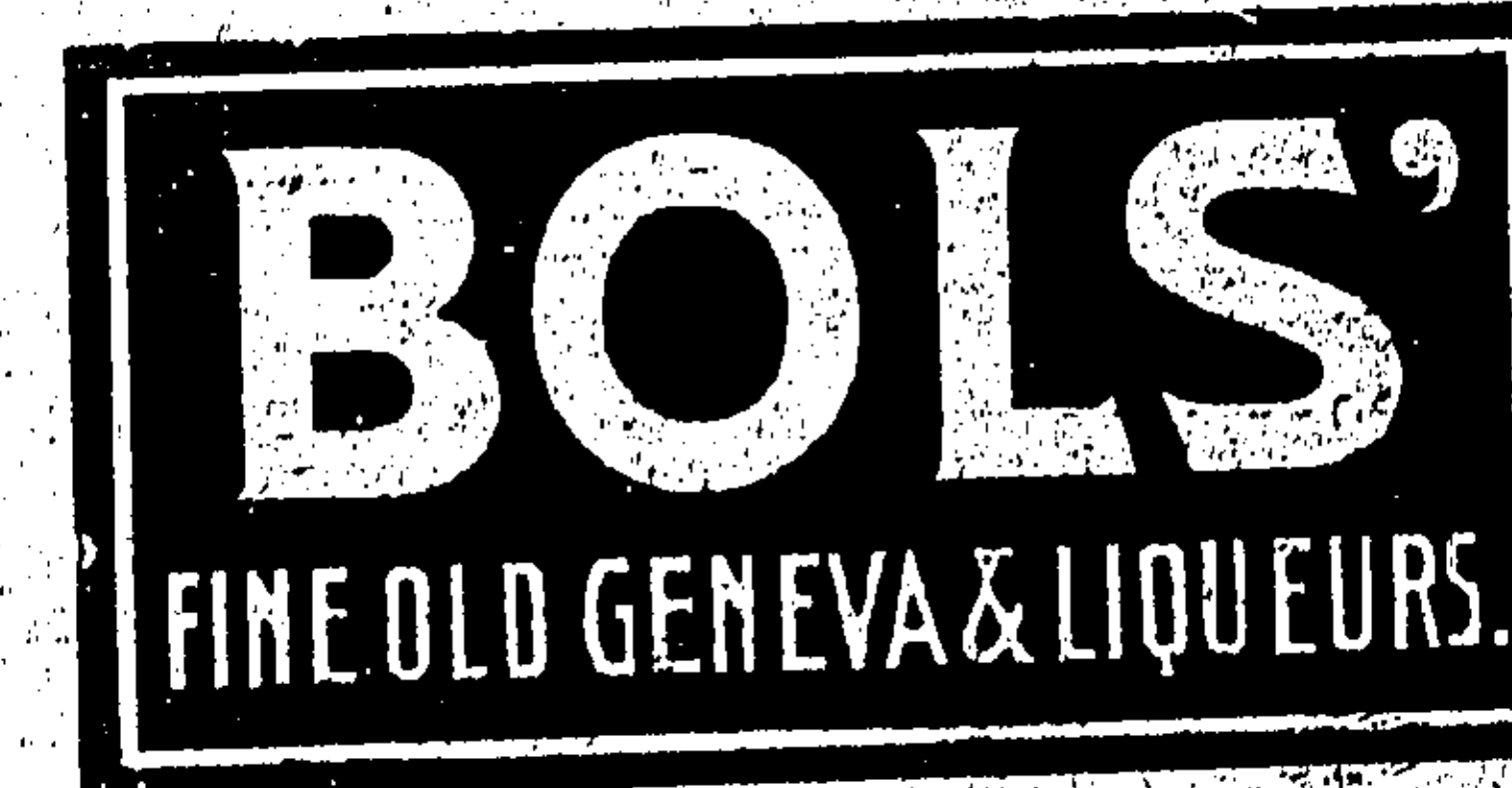
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## SHIPPING

**THOS. COOK & SON,**  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-  
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA:  
32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-  
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the  
World, will be forwarded free, on application.  
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.**THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamers. | Arrive Hongkong<br>from Australia. | Sail Hongkong<br>for Australia. |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TAIWAN    | 9th July                           | 13th July.                      |
| CHANGSHA  | 21st Aug.                          | 25th Aug.                       |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring  
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior  
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in  
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.  
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-  
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be  
despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for  
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a  
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 8th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 9th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | S.S. Taishan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF  
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-  
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the  
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by  
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

| Destination.                                                                                            | Subject to Alteration<br>Steamers.                                                       | Sailing Date                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES<br>AND LONDON,<br>via Singapore,<br>Penang, Colombo,<br>Suez & Port Said                     | \$Kamo Maru<br>Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000<br>\$Kashima Maru<br>Capt. Yagi T. 20,000         | {THUR., 15th<br>July at noon.<br>{THURS., 29th<br>July, at noon.  |
| VICTORIA, B.C.,<br>and SEATTLE via<br>Keelung, Shang-<br>hai, Moji, Kobe,<br>Yokosuchi, and<br>Yokohama | \$Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500<br>\$Sado Maru<br>Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 | {THURS., 8th<br>July at 4 p.m.<br>{TUES., 27th<br>July, at 4 p.m. |
| SYDNEY & MEL-<br>BOURNE, via<br>Manila, Thurs-<br>day Island, Towns-<br>ville and<br>Brisbane           | \$Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda T. 9,600<br>\$Hitachi Maru<br>Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500      | {FRI., 16th<br>July at 4 p.m.<br>{TUES., 17th<br>Aug. at 11 a.m.  |
| CALCUTTA via<br>S'pore, Penang<br>& Rangoon                                                             | \$Hakata Maru<br>Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500                                               | {FRIDAY,<br>19th July.                                            |
| BOMBAY via Singa-<br>pore, Malacca and<br>Colombo                                                       |                                                                                          |                                                                   |
| KOBE                                                                                                    |                                                                                          |                                                                   |
| SHANGHAI, Moji<br>and Kobe                                                                              | \$Kamakura Maru<br>Capt. T. 12,500                                                       | {THURSDAY,<br>22nd July.                                          |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe<br>& Yokohama                                                                            | \$Hitachi Maru<br>Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500                                               | {FRIDAY, 16th<br>July at 10 a.m.                                  |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe<br>and Yokohama                                                                          | \$Suwa Maru<br>Capt. Murai T. 21,000                                                     | {TUES., 13th<br>July at 10 a.m.                                   |

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamers.   | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong.    |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$Kamo Maru | 16,000 tons   | Thursday 15th July |
| \$Kashima   | 20,000 "      | " 29th July        |
| \$Mishima   | 15,000 "      | " 12th Aug.        |
| \$Suwa      | 21,000 "      | " 26th August      |

FOR AMERICA.

| Steamers.     | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong.     |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Yokohama Maru | 12,500 tons   | Thursday 8th July   |
| Sado          | 12,500 "      | Tuesday 27th July   |
| Awa           | 12,500 "      | Tuesday 10th August |

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers.  | To Sail.            |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI              | \$Luchow   | 11th July at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO | \$Chinhua  | 13th July at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI              | \$Sinkiang | 13th July at 4 p.m. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"  
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric  
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"  
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kaichow," "Liangchow,"  
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,  
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the  
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service  
between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, leaving Hongkong  
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern  
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the  
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 8th July, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer    | From     | Expected on or about | To       | Will leave on or about |
|------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Tjikembang | JAVA     | 5th July             | SHANGHAI | 15th July              |
| Tjilong    | JAVA     | 6th July             | JAVA     | 15th July              |
| Tjilarem   | SHANGHAI | 11th July            | JAVA     | 11th July              |
| Tjibodas   | JAVA     | 13th July            | JAPAN    | 22nd July              |
| Tjimanoeck | JAVA     | 17th July            |          |                        |

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All  
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through  
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Building. 115**TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.    | Displacement<br>Tons & Speed | Leaves Hongkong                   |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nippon Maru | 22,000 - 18 knots            | Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22,000 - 21 knots            | " 27th July, at noon.             |
| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | " 24th Aug., at noon.             |
| Tenyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | " 14th Sept., at noon.            |

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£50. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-  
ARIES etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal  
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of  
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,  
PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-  
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 291**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.MAIL, SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong<br>from Australia. | Leave Hongkong<br>for Australia. |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Empire     |                                    | 22nd July at 11 a.m.             |
| Eastern    | 15th July                          | 9th Aug. "                       |
| Aldenhay   | 2nd Aug.                           | 23rd Aug. "                      |
| St. Albans | 23rd Aug.                          | 17th Sept. "                     |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring  
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are  
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric  
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,  
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the  
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.  
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain        | Leaving.                      |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Haitan      | J. W. Evans    | FRI., 9th July at 2.30 p.m.   |
| Haiching    | W. O. Passmore | TUES., 12th July at 2.30 p.m. |
| Haimun      | A. H. Stewart  | FRI., 16th July at 2.30 p.m.  |

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Mine-Sweeping Dangers.  
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell  
presiding on May 13 at the annual  
meeting of the Royal National  
Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen,  
said in the North Sea there were  
20,000 fishermen. These men  
were facing not only the ordinary  
dangers of the deep, but dangers  
created by the most brutal and  
savage enemy we had ever heard  
or read of. Many trawlers had  
been sunk and a large number of  
lives lost, but that did not deter  
the fishermen from engaging in  
their splendid work of mine-  
sweeping. In the North Sea and  
in the Dardanelles many of them  
had been employed in this way  
in the service of their King and  
country on board trawlers—  
(cheers). Dr. Macnamara stated  
on May 13 that the question of  
affording further protection to  
fishing vessels from submarine  
attacks has been closely consid-  
ered by the Admiralty, in consulta-  
tion with a deputation represent-  
ing the owners of fishing vessels.  
Mr. W. Hakes, speaking at the  
annual meeting of the North-  
Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee  
on May 13 referred to the import-  
ant part which the steam trawlers  
of their area were now taking in  
the war. Nearly 75 per cent.  
were occupied either in mine  
sweeping or in patrolling for the  
Admiralty.

New Russian-American Liner.  
It is announced that the  
Russian-American Line's new  
twin-screw passenger Ozaritz,  
left New York for Archangel on  
May 22. A regular fortnightly  
service between these two ports  
was inaugurated by the Kurak,  
which sailed from New York on  
April 27. The Ozaritz is the  
latest addition to the fleet of the  
new fast twin-screw passenger  
steamers, maintaining regular  
communication between the United  
States and Russia. The keel of  
a sixth vessel has already been  
laid, and preparations are under  
way to run a regular service  
from New York to Odessa as  
soon as the Dardanelles are open  
to commerce. The Ozaritz was  
built by Barclay, Curle and Co.  
at Glasgow, is 14,500 tons, 435 ft.  
long, beam 58 ft. and height  
from waterline 30 ft.

California Lumber and the  
Panama Canal.  
The record of the first six  
months' operation of the Panama  
Canal, which ended February  
14th, shows some interesting facts.  
Shipments of lumber during that  
period amounted to 56,078 tons,  
all but 800 tons from the West  
Coast of North America; and of  
the 55,478 tons shipped from  
West to East, all but 68,91 tons  
from the Pacific ports of the  
United States. Indications are  
that Pacific Coast lumber is  
rapidly becoming a very active  
competitor in the eastern markets.  
Strength tests of Douglas fir  
made at the Madison laboratory  
of the United States Forest Ser-  
vice indicate that this species has  
very exceptional merit as a struc-  
tural timber. Additional tests on  
California material are about to  
be made. The material to be  
tested is being furnished to the  
government by the California  
Barrel Company. Tests of west-  
ern yellow pine, show that this  
species will be called upon large-  
ly to supply the market formerly  
supplied by northern white pine.

Trieste.  
Trieste, the great Adriatic city  
whose destiny must be one of the  
chief issues of war between Italy  
and Austria, has an incidental  
interest for us, because our  
Foreign Office formerly regarded  
it, to use Sir Horace Rumbold's  
expression, "as a sort of shunt-  
ing place for distinguished  
literary men." Charles Lever was  
British Consul there from 1867 to  
1871, and Richard Burton from  
1871 until his death in 1890.  
Lever hated his post intensely.  
"Trieste is a vile place," he wrote  
to Rumbold, "half Holywell and  
half Wapping. Whatever is not  
skipper is Jew. The whole talk of  
the people is molasses and ele-  
phants' teeth, and I curse the day  
and the hour that I accepted it."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Pudon Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

| For                    | Steamship | On                         |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| MOJI & Kobe            | Kumsang   | Fri., 9th July at d'light  |
| HOIHOW & Haiphong      | Loksang   | Fri., 9th July at 7 a.m.   |
| MANILA                 | Yuensang  | Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.  |
| S'FORE, Pang & C'outta | Lalsang   | Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.  |
| WWEI & Tientsin        | Chipsing  | Sun., 11th July at d'light |
| SANDAKAN               | Mausang   | Mon., 12th July at noon    |
| MANILA                 | Wingsang  | Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.  |

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. 9

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

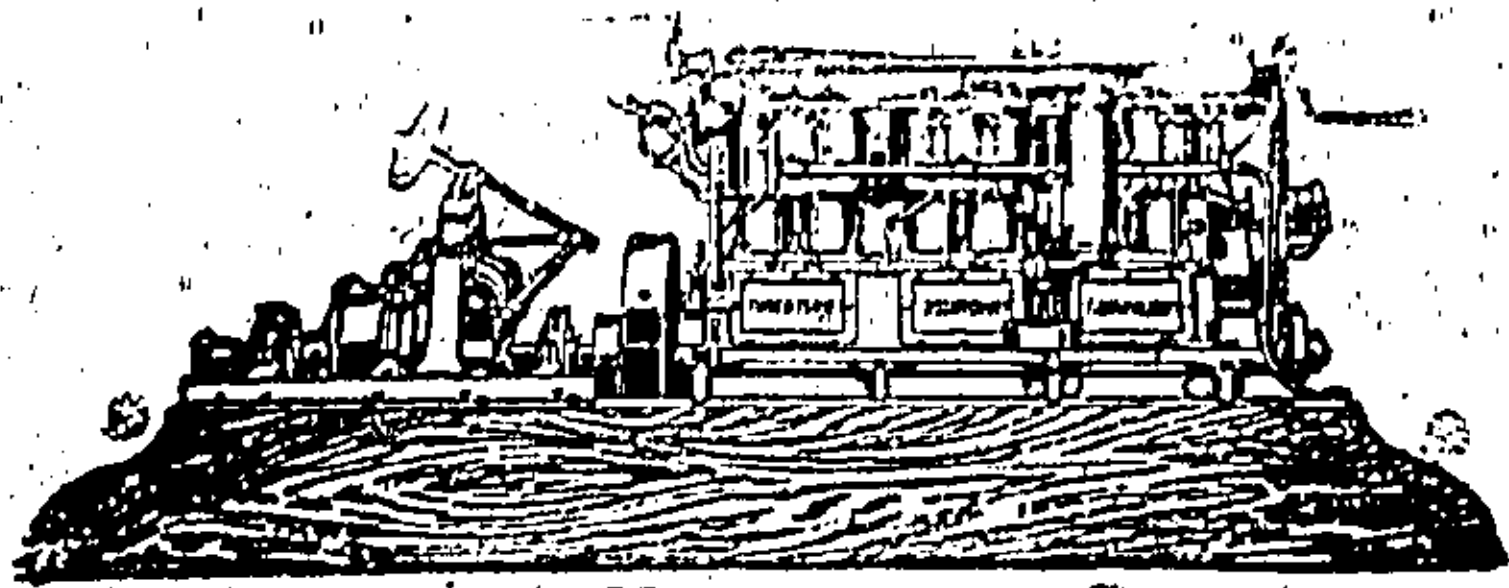
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.

O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

| Destination.                   | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To Be Despatched. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Marseilles via Ports           | Atlantique     | M. M.                | 10, July          |
| M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.   | Kamo M.        | N. Y. K.             | 15, July          |
| London via Usual Ports of Call | Sardinia       | P. & O.              | 17, July          |
| Marseilles & London            | C. of Rangoon  | B. L. L.             | 26, July          |
| London via Usual Ports of Call | Kashgar        | P. & O.              | 30, July          |
| Marseilles via Ports           | Polynesian     | M. M.                | 7, Aug.           |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

|                                    |             |           |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| South A'ea Ports expect Man'lo     | Kiyo M.     | T. K. K.  | 10, July   |
| San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.   | Nippon M.   | T. K. K.  | 13, July   |
| New York, Boston via Suez Canal    | Egermont C. | D. & Co.  | 13, July   |
| Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.   | Tacoma M.   | O. S. K.  | 15, July   |
| San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.     | Mongolia    | P. M. Co. | 20, July   |
| Genoa, London and Hull             | Glenturret  | B. L.     | 20, July   |
| Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.   | Gujarat     | B. L.     | 23, July   |
| San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc. | Shinyo M.   | T. K. K.  | 27, July   |
| Seattle                            | Shweei M.   | J. M. Co. | E. of July |
| San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.  | Persia      | P. M. Co. | 3, Aug.    |
| San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.     | Korea       | P. M. Co. | 10, Aug.   |
| San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.    | Siberia     | P. M. Co. | 17, Aug.   |

## AUSTRALIA.

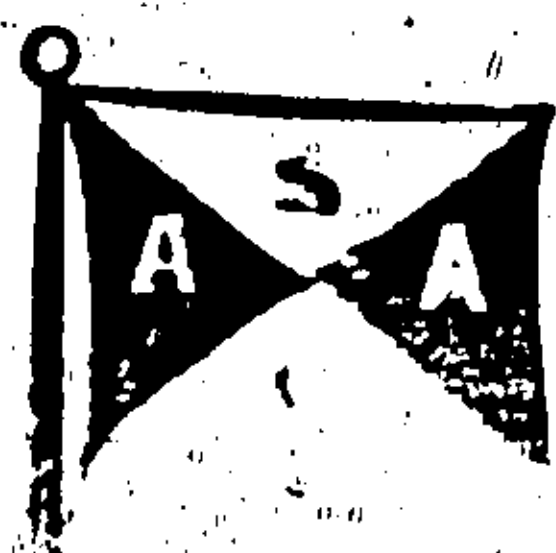
|                             |          |           |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Nikko M. | N. Y. K.  | 16, July |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Empire   | G. L. Co. | 17, July |

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                             |            |           |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow      | Haitan     | D. L. Co. | 9, July  |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Polynesian | M. M.     | 12, July |
| Sandakan                    | Mausang    | J. M. Co. | 13, July |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow      | Haiching   | D. L. Co. | 13, July |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama   | Suwa M.    | N. Y. K.  | 13, July |
| Shanghai                    | Tjikembang | J.O.J. L. | 15, July |
| Shanghai                    | Oriental   | P. & O.   | 15, July |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow      | Haimun     | D. L. Co. | 16, July |
| Marila                      | Wingsang   | J. M. Co. | 17, July |
| Shanghai, Moji & Kobe       | K'kura M.  | N. Y. K.  | 23, July |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Moji       | Sangola    | D. S. Co. | 23, July |
| Shanghai                    | Tijpanas   | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp. |
| Shanghai                    | Tijtaroom  | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp. |
| Japan                       | Tijlatjap  | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp. |
| Shanghai                    | Tijmanock  | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp. |
| Shanghai                    | Tijbodas   | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp. |

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents.

## TO SAIL.

## FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

## THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston &amp; New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents.Telephone No. 215; Sub. Ex. No. 9.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-YUEN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 29th June, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th July.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The F. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 23, also that the s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 13th inst.

The mail for Hongkong has been transferred to the N.Y.K. s.s. HAKATA MARU expected here on the 8th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th July.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 13th July.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Oonsang, Br. s.s. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Faro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,324, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 22nd June—Kobe, 26th June, Gen.—D. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,664, G. Hottecock, 29th June—Sandakan, 23rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Tungson Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,422, J. Nishikawa, 2nd July—Hongay, 29th June—Ocal—M.B.K.

Jade Fr. s.s. 386, J. Pannier, 2nd July—Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.K.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eady, 3rd July—Shanghai, 29th June, General—B. & S.

Foochow, Br. 1,228, Owen, 4th July—Wakamatsu, 26th July, Coal—B. & S.

Chingtu, Br. s.s. 1,368, J. Speed, 4th July—Bangkok, 27th June, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Koksang, Br. s.s. 977, D. W. Ritchie, 4th July—Haiphong, 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tugghing, Br. s.s. 1,173, Hussey, 4th July—Saigon, 30th July, Rice—Chinese.

Phu-yeh, Fr. s.s. 1,296, Ribante, 5th July—Saigon, 1st July, Rice—B. Co.

Tijhembang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. v. Wight Juniaum, 5th July—Java, 28th June, Sugar—J.O.J.L.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amtyen, 5th July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice—J. & Co.

Tjilining, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenburg, 5th July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar—J.O.J.L.

Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,269, Lish enan, 7th July—Hongay, 3rd July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Saint Remy, Br. s.s. 2,767, Eennell, 6th July—Shanghai, 2nd July, Gen.—D. & Co.

Kong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 6th July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.—Chinese.

Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 7th July—Saigon, 3rd July, Gen.—Chinese.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yamalen, 6th July—Wakamatsu, 30th June, Coal—M.B.G.K.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolf, 6th July—Manila, 3rd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Walton Hall, Br. s.s. 3,203, C. Nelson, 6th July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,947, Mills, 6th July—Hollow, 5th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 1,173, N. S. McKay, 7th July—Saigon, 3rd June, Rice—Chinese.

## TO SAIL

## REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

|                                                                                                                                                     |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco                                                                                             | £36   |
| Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....                                                                                                       | 54    |
| Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco.....                                                                                                           | 33    |
| Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....                                                                                                       | 51    |
| Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco.....                                                                                                  | 45.10 |
| Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....                                                                                                       | 65    |
| Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months).....                                                            | 109   |
| Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months).....                                                             | 114   |
| Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.                                                                                |       |
| Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc. |       |
| DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.              |       |
| Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired, between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.                                 |       |
| Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.                                                                                                  |       |
| For full information regarding freight and passage apply to                                                                                         |       |
| <b>NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.</b>                                                                                                                 |       |
| Prince's Building.                                                                                                                                  |       |

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

**MARSEILLES & LONDON** City of Rangoon 26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

General Agents.

## "GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW &amp; Co.) LTD.

For Genoa, London &amp; Hull

The s.s. "GLEN TURRET."

Captain F. T. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 20th July.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.**  
Agents.

Hongkong 6th July, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

| THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:— |                       |                        |                                         |         |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP                               | LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS | DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS | DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE | SPRINGS | SHIPS |
| <b>KOWLOON</b>                                     |                       |                        |                                         |         |       |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....                           | 700                   | 16' top 17' bottom     | 30'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....                           | 311'                  | 7'                     | 15' 6"                                  | 2"      | ..... |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....                           | 254'                  | 4' 3"                  | 14'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon.....                    | 210'                  | 6'                     | 14'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon.....                    | 250'                  | 6'                     | 14'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| <b>WAI-KONG-SUI</b>                                |                       |                        |                                         |         |       |
| Crimpollian Dock.....                              | 450'                  | 8'                     | 30'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| <b>ABERDEEN</b>                                    |                       |                        |                                         |         |       |
| Hong Dock.....                                     | 450'                  | 8'                     | 31'                                     | 2"      | ..... |
| Leisure Dock.....                                  | 311'                  | 8'                     | 31'                                     | 2"      | ..... |

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

**R. M. DYER, R.Sc., M.I.N.,** Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.TOWN OFFICE,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The usual meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber H. E. the Governor presiding. There were present:—

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. O. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. O. McE. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Liu Chu Pak. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Council.

#### Financial Minute.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of Eight thousand seven hundred Dollars (\$8,700) in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Maintenance of the German Charitable Institutions:—

1. Berlin Foundling House, ... \$1,150
2. Blindenheim, ... 2,700
3. Ebenezer, ... 4,850

Total, ... \$8,700

#### Financial Minute.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of Seventy Dollars (\$70) in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Forestry, New Territories.

#### Amendment of Sanitary Board By-laws.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the Amendment of By-laws made by the Sanitary Board under section 16 (11) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

The By-laws made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, published on pages 22 and 23 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," under the heading "Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation" are hereby amended by the addition of the following By-law:—

"4. In any case of non-compliance with the provisions and requirements of By-law 3 the Board shall have full power after 14 days notice to the owners given in writing to enter on the premises and to thoroughly cleanse and limewash the said premises and the cost of such cleansing and limewashing shall be paid by the owner of such premises at a rate not to exceed \$3.00 for each floor."

The Hon. Mr. Liu Chu Pak said he saw no reason why the charge should be increased to \$3. He thought it was rather too much to pay \$3 per floor, and owners of houses in this Colony would have to spend in the future about one and a half lakhs for limewashing—practically double what they were spending. He thought \$2 was quite sufficient.

The Hon. Director of Public Works said it was only in the case of owners failing to comply with the provisions and the requirements of the by-law that the Board required powers to carry out this work so that an owner had ample opportunity of making his own arrangements in doing the limewashing as may be required. The sum of \$3 was the maximum that may not be exceeded and in most cases the cost would be under that amount.

(Continued on Second Extra.)

### BALANCE SHEET.

Berlin Foundling House, Blindenheim, and Ebenezer.

The Balance Sheets from 1st November, 1914 to 31st May, 1915, laid before the Legislative Council to-day by Command of His Excellency, are as under:—

Statement covering the period 1st November, 1914, to 31st May, 1915.

Berlin Foundling House.

Receipts.

To Balance:—Bank \$ 9.25

Cash ... 473.33

482.59

Donations:—Bank

Account ... 3,315.08

Silver ... 173.90

Institution direct ... 354.96

3,843.94

Cheque per Rev. H. C. Nelson, Canton.

Education Department ... 500.00

Exchange ... 210.74

Sandries ... 62.95

Expenditure.

By Cheque Book ... 1.25

Maintenance: 7 months ... 3,377.08

Special for Christmas Chinese Teachers' Share of Government Grant ... 11.80

60.00

Furniture Insurance ... 20.25

Receipts.

Balance:—Bank ... \$2,351.04

Cash ... 7.82

2,358.86

Blindenheim.

Receipts.

To Balance:—Bank ... \$ 842.76

Cash ... 223.91

1,066.67

Telegraphic Transfer from London ... 1,422.65

Executors late Mrs. Banker, Wuchow ... 250.00

Donations:—Bank

Account ... 1,721.93

Silver ... 200.00

Institution direct ... 372.70

2,294.63

Exchange ... 115.46

Sale of Work, etc. ... 478.78

Interest ... 7.71

Expenditure.

By Cheque Book ... \$ 1.25

Maintenance: 7 months ... 3,234.83

Blind school, Shiu Chow-fu ... 300.00

Miss Durham for blind girls ... 47.00

Refund, "Ebenezer" Contractor: Tak On ... 300.00

700.00

Balance:—Bank ... 1,051.02

Cash ... 896.80

1,947.82

Ebenezer.

Receipts.

To Balance:—Bank ... \$2,047.30

Cash ... 173.81

2,221.11

Telegraphic Transfer from London ... 1,427.47

Executors late Mrs. Banker, Wuchow ... 250.00

Donations:—Bank

Account ... 741.88

Silver ... 200.00

Institution direct ... 263.00

1,204.88

Refund from Blindenheim ... 300.00

Exchange ... 88.56

Sale of Work, etc. ... 87.52

Interest ... 12.52

Expenditure.

By Cheque Book ... 1.25

Maintenance: 7 months ... 3,047.45

Contractor: Lam Dore ... 2,500.00

Architects: Palmer and Turner ... 651.48

Refunds ... 87.00

Balance:—Bank ... \$189.53

Cash ... 1,193.17

3,182.70

Cash ... 15.04

205.17

\$9,492.35

Assets and Liabilities: 1st November, 1914, and at 31st May, 1915.

Berlin Foundling House.

Assets.

1st November, 1914.

Cash in hand ... \$482.59

482.59

Liabilities.

Balance ... \$482.59

482.59

Assets.

31st May, 1915.

Cash in hand (\$7.82) and bank (\$2,351.04) Maintenance Account only ... \$2,358.86

2,358.86

Liabilities.

Balance ... \$2,358.86

2,358.86

Blindenheim.

Assets.

1st November, 1914.

Cash:—Bank ... \$842.81

In hand ... 223.91

1,066.72

Balance ... 133.28

Liabilities.

Contractor: Tak On ... 700.00

Due "Ebenezer" ... 300.00

Due Shiu Chow ... 200.00

1,200.00

Assets.

31st May, 1915.

Cash:—Bank ... 896.80

In hand ... 154.22

1,051.02

Liabilities.

Blind Girls boarded out: estimated cost to 31 Dec. 1915 ... 150.00

Balance ... 901.02

1,051.02

Ebenezer.

Assets.

1st November, 1914.

Bank ... 2,047.30

Cash in hand ... 173.81

2,221.11

Order on Siemens & Co. ... 534.34

Loan to Blindenheim ... 300.00

Balance ... 730.28

4,685.82

Liabilities.

Contractor: Lam Dore ... 2,500.00

Do. do. ... 544.34

Architects: Palmer and Turner ... 1,651.48

4,685.82

Assets.

31st May, 1915.

Bank ... 189.53

Cash in hand ... 15.04

205.17

Balance ... 1,329.17

1,534.34

Liabilities.

Contractor: Lam Dore ... 534.34

Architects: Palmer and Turner ... 1,000.00

1,534.34

Rubber and Science.

Igob, June 28, Mr. G. E. Coombs, of the F.M.S. Agricultural Department, delivered a lecture at Chemor Estate, yesterday afternoon, on the rubber tree.

There was a large attendance at the invitation of the manager, Mr. J. S. Ferguson. Mr. A. B. Milne, chairman of the Central Park Planters' Association, thought there was a big day coming for the rubber industry and he hoped to see the beginning of a new era so that science and practice might go hand in hand. But bad days were coming for rubber, and the closer it got into touch with science, the sounder would be their position.—Straits Times.

### HONGKONG TRADE.

(Continued from page 4.)

The general state of trade in South China is usually measured by the cotton piece-goods trade. If this was the case in 1914 the trade of south Asia generally was poor, for the cotton piece-goods importers report the worst year in the history of the trade of the port. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the year were large, the heavy imports of the past two years having kept the market beyond the needs of the market. The year opened with comparatively poor prospects, though at times there was hope of a general clearance of goods on hand. Prices fluctuated and gradually dropped in sympathy with cotton, and when the war came the market practically collapsed. The demand for goods during the year showed little change from previous seasons. Gray 10-pound shirtings, Mexican and similar goods, were rather in favour, but white shirtings and light-weight gray shirtings fell away from former trade markedly. There was some trade in fancy goods during the year, but the latter part of the year witnessed a collapse in this branch of the business, for most such trade was done by German houses on a credit basis, and the liquidation of German firms and stoppage of all such credit arrangements have stopped the trade. The worst factor in the piece-goods trade was the monetary troubles of dealers in the interior. Until Chinese money is on a more satisfactory basis, satisfactory trading, except upon a small scale and for immediate needs, is likely to be impracticable.

Condition of the Market in Metals and Hardware.

The year's trade in metals on the whole was rather satisfactory, although at the beginning of last year the drop in freight rates as compared with the unusually high rates a few months previous brought down the price of metals materially, with the result that several dealers were forced into liquidation. Later prices advanced somewhat, and with the advent of war and the enhancement of prices generally and with the great advance in freight rates most dealers were able to make money. However, the end of the year found small stocks on hand, while it was almost if not quite impossible to secure renewals from Europe. During the opening months of the present year dealers and jobbers were finding it necessary to turn to the United States for many of their supplies. What can be done here by American exporters in this line is altogether a matter of prices in the United States and freight rates to Hongkong.

Demand for foreign hardware increased in a normal way during the opening months of last year, but the trade in the latter half of the year dropped off considerably in line with the trade depression generally. The exhaustion of stocks in Hongkong and other ports in the course of the next few months is likely to lead to a demand for American goods more general than heretofore. Japanese manufacturers are making special efforts to introduce cheap goods of their make to supplant the various cheap products from Germany, heretofore, quite a feature of this trade.

Increased Demand for Coal.

The importation of coal into Hongkong reflects largely the demand for bunker coal in the Colony. Imports during the first half of 1914 were rather above normal. With the advent of war and the demand for large stocks of coal for war purposes the demand increased greatly, and the total imports during the year were 1,813,111 tons as compared with 1,487,750 tons in 1913 and 1,239,144 tons in 1912. Of the imports of the past year 62.5 per cent. were Japanese coal, the proportion of Japanese coal in 1913 having been 58.8 per cent. and in 1912 73.3 per cent. During last year comparative prices were such that more ships coaled at Hongkong than in previous years and the demand for fuel at one time was such that the Japanese mines had great difficulty in meeting it.

The most significant feature of the Japanese supply has been the development of new mining fields in Japan and the comparative decrease in imports from the two leading Japanese fields. Northern Chinese coal is coming into this market in increasing volume.

Record Imports of American Lumber.

The year's record in lumber, especially in American lumber, was exceptionally satisfactory for the imports, especially of Oregon pine and other lumber from the United States, and were the largest in the history of the port. The total imports of lumber from the United States during the year amounted to 12,155,242 feet of which 1,899,840 feet were of redwood sleepers and about 200,000 feet of spars, the remainder being of Oregon pine. The increase in imports in general represents actual increase in consumption, which is the result of an active campaign in behalf of American lumber and timber for various uses to which they have not been devoted heretofore in Hongkong. There was an unusual amount of building in Hongkong and vicinity during the year, which accounted for a considerable proportion of the increase, which would have been much greater had freight rates been more favourable. Freight rates during the year ranged from \$6 and \$6.50 to \$7 gold per thousand feet at the beginning of the season to from \$12 to \$12.50 at the end of the year.

Imports of hardwood during the year were below the average. There was a shortage in supplies of teak, resulting in an advance of about 20 per cent in price. Imports of various Philippine hardwoods during the year amounted to about 3,500,000 board feet, which represents a large increase over the previous years. Imports of Borneo hardwoods aggregated about 10,000,000 board feet, 80 per cent. of which went to Canton. Imports of teak from Siam amounted to about 1,200,000 board feet.

The general collapse of trade due to the outbreak of war is reflected in nearly all lines of miscellaneous exports. Shipments of bristles to the United States, for example, declined from 595 cases in 1913 to 314 cases in 1914, and from 7,185 to 4,238 cases to continental Europe, increasing from 319 to 550 cases to Great Britain. Shipments of firecrackers to the United States and Canada decreased from 110,833 to 49,637 cases, and from 9,705 to 2,004 cases to continental Europe, increasing in shipments to Great Britain from 11,677 to 12,863 cases, much of which, however, goes to the United States. Shipments of rattan and rattan ware to the United States and Canada decreased, from 44,180 packages in 1913 to 34,707 packages in 1914, all but disappearing in the trade to other countries. The export of Chinese ginger and other preserves to the United States and Canada increased from 4,485 to 4,495 packages, but the exports to the Continent of Europe decreased from 10,621 to 8,183 packages, and shipments to Great Britain decreased from 62,005 to 48,701 packages. The export of cases to the United States and Canada fell off from 2,516 to 1,892 packages, and shipments to the Continent of Europe fell from 29,916 to 23,913 packages, and to Great Britain from 25,819 to 25,255 packages. Exports of various essential oils fell off from 2,493 to 1,923 cases to the United States and Canada, from 6,102 to 4,007 cases to the Continent of

Europe, and increased from 767 to 1,011 cases to Great Britain.

Shipments of miscellaneous goods known as "Chinese merchandise" to the United States and Canada decreased from 420,897 to 325,108 packages; to the Continent of Europe, from 6,523 to 3,497 packages; and to Great Britain, from 4,510 to 1,840 packages. Shipments of feathers to Europe decreased from 22,204 to 14,255 packages, and the decrease to other countries was proportional. In practically all lines of exports there was this general decrease, due primarily to the closing of European markets. In the closing months of the year there was some recovery in nearly all lines of trade with the United States, but the recovery was not enough to materially affect the unfavourable record for the year. The foregoing figures are all taken from trade sources in Hongkong, and are indicative rather than conclusive.

Trade with the United States.

Trade with the United States, both in import and export lines, suffered, on the whole, during the year less than that with any other of the larger trading countries. The import trade is represented largely by the trade in flour, kerosene, and cotton piece goods, and has been reviewed in detail as to such products elsewhere.

The import of American prepared foods continued during the year in even increasing volume, and may now be said to be well established as a feature of the trade with the United States. The goods imported have not only been in increasing volume, but they have also been of an increasingly higher price, supplanting in many cases European products long sold in this trade.

The importation of electrical apparatus and materials also has increased, on the whole, and in this trade the United States has had a satisfactory share. With the advent of peace and better times in the colony it is likely that there will be a still further increase in this trade. At present the Japanese are introducing cheap electrical fittings and apparatus, which are supplanting both European and American goods, but dealers believe that sooner or later the consumers will come back to the somewhat more expensive but more economical goods made in Europe and the United States.

The export trade to the United States held its own in far better degree than any other part of Hongkong's trade. The chief element against it in the latter part of the year was high freight rates and insufficient tonnage.

Establishment of New Trade Routes.

New trade routes are being established as a result of the war, and it is scarcely from the situation here that these new routes in time will be assimilated to new ones established or to be established in connection with the Panama Canal, so that trade routes in the future in this part of the world may be considerably different from what they have been in the past. At all events, it may be taken as a definite prospect that the trade between the United States and the East Indies in the future will be far more direct and probably far more extensive than it ever has been. The influence Philippine trade with the United States has in this connection is considerable. The development of American trade in that part of the world merits the attention of all American exporters.

Extending American Trade.

The matter of extending American trade in the Hongkong field and in the Far East generally at the present time hinges more upon results of the war in Europe than in any change in the normal relations of the United States to China, Japan, Indo-China, or any other portion of the Hongkong field. What can be done in this line has been the subject of special reports from

this consulate general in the past few months. [See report published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for Dec. 8, 1914.]

American opportunities depend largely upon the resumption of normal conditions in China. With the advent of normal demand for foreign goods for use in China there will be a demand for American goods in many lines, for the reason that the United States at the present time is almost the only country in a position to supply such goods. Iron and steel products, many lines of building materials, such as glass, hardware of certain grades, construction steel, nails, wires, and all similar goods; electrical and most propelling machinery and all similar products; many lines of chemical products; clocks and watches; many lines of hardware; notions of all sorts, such as brass and fancy buttons, needles, etc.; glass and glassware; hosiery and haberdashery; paper and stationery. In all these lines of staple products there are opportunities, but they will not be great, and in general every part of the trade will be contested.

Japanese manufacturers are already in the field with Japanese manufactured substitutes for nearly all lines of German goods. While British manufacturers are suffering many disadvantages because of the war, they are still getting not only nearly all the business they have had heretofore which is now to be had, but they are also getting a large proportion of that business heretofore belonging to countries at war with Great Britain which is now available.

Need of American Agencies in Hongkong.

Attention has been called to the need of American agents for American houses operating in this field. This need was never more apparent than during the closing months of last year in Hongkong when the business of all German houses was placed in the hands of liquidators, who were to wind up the businesses as soon as they could be done to the best advantage of all concerned. This meant that no new business could be transacted by these German firms, in short meant that the business of all American exporters represented in Hongkong by such German houses was to be wound up with the business of the agents. This was inevitable under the situation developed by the war, and inasmuch as the German houses controlled a portion of the trade of the port, variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the entire trade of Hongkong, and controlled the business of the largest American interests represented in the field, other than by their own branch houses, the effect upon American trade was immediate and disastrous. Had American houses been represented by their own branch houses or at least by neutrals, their business could have continued without interruption, and instead of suffering the great disadvantage of liquidation with their German agents they could have enjoyed special advantages as neutrals in the trade of the port at a critical period. On the other hand, the liquidation of these German houses has afforded the opportunity to a new house of employing under most advantageous circumstances many experts in various lines of trade peculiar to Hongkong and of thus building up a trade organization which under ordinary circumstances would represent years of effort and expense far beyond that now necessary.

While it is idle to predict results of the war upon the trade of the Far East, it is at least evident that there will be a general readjustment of business relations in this part of the world as one of the results of the struggle now going on in Europe. The need of special attention to representation of American houses here at the present time is particularly urgent.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY, 8 1915.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Extra.)  
The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs said the senior Chinese member of the Sanitary Board introduced the amendment that notice be given and that it was only after due notice had been given that any charge could be imposed at all. That amendment was approved by the members of the Sanitary Board.

His Excellency said it was understood, of course, that the Sanitary Board if they did carry the work out would do so as cheaply as they could. It did not say, necessarily, they would accept the tender which would involve the maximum charge.

The motion was carried.  
German Charities Administration.

His Excellency said:—In connection with the Council Paper containing the balance sheets to the 31st May of the Berlin Foundling House, a Home as its name denotes for waifs and strays all of whom are of Chinese race, and of Blindenheim and Ebenezer, both of which are asylums for Chinese children, I wish to inform Hon. Members that these homes are now dependent entirely on the charity of persons in Hongkong and their finances are in a very precarious state. You are aware of the good work done by these institutions for Chinese children in this Colony, and I am sure that you will agree with me that such charities, which through no fault of their own, have now had their chief source of help suddenly stopped, should receive our support.

Last October I asked the Archbishop of Hongkong if he would be so kind as to take over the administration of the three institutions which in the interests of the inmates had to be carried on and I feel grateful to him for the good work he has done. In answer to an appeal for funds he received from the public in this Colony the following sums:—

For the Berlin Foundling House ..... \$3,843.94  
For the Blindenheim ..... 2,294.63  
For the Ebenezer ..... 1,204.88  
a total sum of \$7,343.45.

I have mentioned these sums to show that a real effort has been made to supply in the Colony the funds which have been lacking since the outbreak of war. But even the generous support given locally has not been sufficient to ensure the maintenance of the charities up to the end of the year.

The following is a statement of the financial position of each institution on the 31st May:—

Berlin Foundling House.  
Estimated Maintenance \$3,500.00  
Deduct balance in hand 31st May, 1915. 2,358.00  
1,142.00

Blindenheim.  
Estimated Maintenance ..... \$3,600.00  
Deduct balance in hand 31st May, '15 900.00  
\$2,700.00

Ebenezer.  
Estimated Maintenance ..... \$3,500.00  
Add deficit on 31st May, 1915 ..... 1,328.00  
\$4,828.00

Summary.  
Berlin Foundling House \$1,142.00  
Blindenheim ..... 2,700.00  
Ebenezer ..... 4,828.00  
\$8,671.00

Say \$8,700.00  
This sum of \$8,700 which is a liberal estimate I would ask the Council to vote and a minute is accordingly to be brought before the Finance Committee.

An Ordinance to Amend the Law Relating to the Punishment of Flogging.  
The following bills were read a first time:—

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and

consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Flogging Amendment Ordinance, 1915, and shall be read and construed as one with the Flogging Ordinance, 1903, and the Flogging Amendment Ordinance, 1914, and the said Ordinances and this Ordinance may be cited together as the Flogging Ordinances, 1903-1915.

2. No person shall be sentenced to be flogged more than once for the same offence.

### Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to provide that corporal punishment may not be inflicted more than once for the same offence.

An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1880.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Chinese Extradition Amendment Ordinance, 1915, and shall be read and construed as one with the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1880, hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance.

2. In all proceedings contemplated by the Principal Ordinance every fugitive criminal for whom requisition is made shall be deemed to be a subject of China unless he shall prove the contrary affirmatively: provided that this section shall not be construed as imposing any obligation on the Governor or as binding the Crown in any manner whatsoever.

### Object and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to provide that in Chinese extradition proceedings the fugitive criminal shall be deemed to be a subject of China unless he proves the contrary. Proof of nationality is sometimes extremely difficult except to the individual himself whose nationality is in question.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill intitled An Ordinance to regulate the entrance of persons into the Colony and the departure of persons from the Colony and to confer various powers in connection therewith.

In doing so, he said that the main object of the bill was to make further and more explicit provision for the examination of the person entering and leaving the Colony and for the registration of visitors to hotels, boarding houses, and clubs. It also gave power of seizure, detention, and prevention of evasions of the ordinance, and provides the penalty for the evasion or attempts at such evasion.

The procedure was that a ship entering or leaving the colony would be liable to examination by the police or examination officers and for the purpose certain restrictions had been placed upon certain persons in command and certain obligations laid upon them. There was also a certain section in the bill dealing with certain persons who were about to leave the colony and also provided that wherever His Excellency ordered any person to quit the colony that he might also order him to be arrested and kept in custody until such departure and also give His Excellency power to decide by what route, ship, train or other conveyance such person should leave the colony.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt said that before the bill went into the committee stage he would like to make one or two remarks. With regard to the present bill, it might be debated as to whether under existing conditions it would be better that the powers which are conferred by the bill should remain as they are at present and as they have been done for the past eleven months, in the hands of the military rather than the civilians. That was a question upon which he had no particular opinion, but he thought with reference to what the Attorney

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

### MATHEMATICAL FORMULA WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers quote the mathematical formula for finding the sum of a series of numbers in regular sequence, e.g., from 1 to 250? The question is an interesting one in view of the nature of the raffle which is to take place tomorrow at the Snowball Bag Sale.

YRS. ETC.,  
G.

Hongkong, 8 July, 1915.

[Calling the sum required S, and letting N equal the highest number, the formula would be:—

$S = (1 + N) \times \frac{N}{2}$

Thus  $S = (1 + 250) \times \frac{250}{2} = 31,250$

ED. H.K.T.

### BRITISH FIRM: GERMAN AGENCY.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I am enclosing for your perusal an advertisement of the Tsingtao Brewery Company, which was inserted in the N. C. Daily News on the 26th ultimo.

If this Company is a British Company, as stated in the advertisement, I should like to know if it is a fact that their Agent at Canton is one Herr Karl Brandes, a Hun.

Yours etc.,  
"GUILDFIRE."

The advertisement is as follows:—

Tsingtao Beer Douglas B. Verney, Agent, Shanghai 6 Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Telephone 3467.

Notice.—This Company was incorporated 20th August, 1903, as a British Company, at Hongkong, and is also Registered as a British Company at the British Consulate, Shanghai.

General had said he would like to state that the high appreciation that he had for the way in which the provost Marshal's staff had carried out their duty.

He appreciated the manner in which the very difficult and onerous work in connection with the work had been carried out by the Military Authorities represented by the Provost Marshal during the past eleven months and he was very glad to have the opportunity of making that statement on behalf of the Colony. As His Excellency was aware he represented ships of many classes, not only mail steamers, but cargo boats and he had not found any cases of the least possible delay and the least possible friction had arisen. Many members of the Colony may not realise the amount of work entailed in connection with the large number of passengers passing through Hongkong during the ordinary office hours. A large number of men and women must on arriving at Hongkong report themselves at the Headquarters Office, get their papers and get back on board ship again on the day they were going to depart. He wished it put on record.

His Excellency said if there was credit due, it would have to be divided as it were, among three branches, as the work was not entirely carried out by the Military and was sub-divided between the police, and the observation launches which, as they knew, were under the control of the military authorities. He greatly appreciated the remarks made by the Hon. Member.

## A CONTRAST IN RESCUES.

### German v. British Chivalry.

We have had forwarded to us by the Government a Parliamentary paper which is a return showing the number of Naval rescues that have been effected from German warships by H. M. vessels and from H. M. vessels by German warships respectively.

On August 5, 1914, when the Konigen Luise a minelayer, was sunk in the North Sea fifty-seven men were saved by the Lance and others.

On August 28, 1914, V. 187 a destroyer was sunk in the North Sea. Thirty-one men were rescued by the Goshawk (In addition to these thirty or forty, were picked up in "Defender's" boats supplied with provisions and a compass and directed to Heligoland as they could not be taken on board, submarine E.4 the only British vessel then present.)

On the same date, the Mainz, a light cruiser, was also sunk in the North Sea. The rescues on this occasion were three hundred and fifty-three by the Liverpool (A number of these subsequently died.)

On the seventeenth of October the S.115, S.117 and the S.119 all destroyers were sunk in the North Sea. Five rescues were effected by the Lance, three by the Loyal and twenty-seven by the Lennox and Legion.

On November 9, 1914, the Emden, a light cruiser was destroyed at the Cocos Island. On this occasion the Sydney rescued 190 men.

On November 23 the U.18 a submarine was sunk near Pentland Skerries. The Garry rescued twenty-six men.

On December 8, 1914, the Gneisenau, an armoured cruiser, the Leipzig and the Nürnberg a light cruiser were sent to the bottom near the Falkland Islands. The rescues were 100, 20 and 12. The rescuing ships being the Invincible, the Inflexible, the Carnarvon, the Glasgow, Cornwall and Kent. Of the twelve, several died subsequently.

On January 24, 1915 the Bluecher was sunk in the North Sea and the number of men saved was two hundred and eighty-three and the ships responsible for the rescues were:—The Archibute, the Undaunted and others.

On March 4, 1915 the U.S. submarine was sunk off Dover and the whole of the crew numbering twenty-nine were saved. Boats from the Nubian and Maori effected the rescues.

On March 10, 1915 U. 12 was sunk in the North Sea, ten men being saved, the rescuing vessels being Achéron, the Attack and the Ariel.

On May 2, 1915 A. and A. 2 both torpedo boats were sunk in the North Sea, forty-six men were rescued by Lark, the Lawford, Laforey and the Leonidas (including one who was dead when picked up.)

The return says that the above list includes only cases in which rescues have been made by the British warships engaged. In many cases (i.e. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cap Trafalgar, Emden and Dresden) members of the crews of German warships have been saved by other means. Many of these who were subsequently taken prisoners are not included in the return.

British Warships Lost.

British warships lost, part of whose crews have been saved by Germans are stated in the schedule to be nil.

The communication further states: "Since this return was compiled six officers and seventy-six men of H.M. torpedo boat Maori, who were rowing in their own boats after the vessel had sunk and one officer and twelve men in boats from the Crusader have been made prisoners by the Germans.

## REPLY TO U.S.

### Troops and Guns on the Lusitania!

Amsterdam, May 30.

The following is a summary of the German Note to America regarding the sinking of the Lusitania:—

The Note says that Germany considers it necessary that both countries should arrive at a complete agreement regarding the facts of the case.

The facts from the German standpoint are that the Lusitania was a big auxiliary cruiser, and that, according to trustworthy information from German officials and neutral passengers, she had guns concealed under her deck and carried trained gunners.

The British Admiralty last February advised merchant ships to ram German submarines; "therefore," the reply declares, "the former are not undefended, and German commanders can no longer observe the rules concerning naval prizes.

The Lusitania, it contends, also carried Canadian troops and war material, and Germany is justified if she destroys enemy munitions to protect her own soldiers.

The Lusitania, it is held, acted against American law forbidding passengers to travel in ships carrying explosives, the explosion of which, by a torpedo, the Note maintains, was the principal cause of the sinking of the ship. In other circumstances the passengers would probably have been saved.

Germany commends the foregoing facts to the careful attention of America, and reserves the declaration of her final attitude until she receives a reply from the United States.

The Note points out that Germany accepted the American proposals for the cessation of submarine warfare, which was, on the other hand, rejected by Great Britain.

In accordance with her declared intention not wilfully to attack innocent vessels, Germany will, in the cases of the Gulf Light and the Cushing, make investigation, which may be supplemented by an international commission according to the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907.

In the Falaba case, it is stated, actually 23 minutes elapsed before the torpedo was fired after the Falaba had tried to elude capture and suspicious vessels were seen approaching. Press Association War Special.

American Forecast of Note.

New York, Sunday.—The forecast (based on reports from Berlin, received by the Associated Press via the Hague) of the German reply to the American Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, published here:—

The answer will, in substance, embody a proposal to the United States to defer a definite consideration of the submarine policy and of President Wilson's demands until the two Governments have had an opportunity of establishing exactly what sort of vessel was sunk on May 6th, to determine whether the Lusitania was a peaceful merchantman, as was assumed in the American Note, or was, according to the German Government's information, an auxiliary cruiser on the British Navy List, mounting concealed guns, and carrying Canadian soldiers bound for the front, and a cargo of ammunition and war supplies.

The reply will be, in effect, an invitation to "define the terms" used in the argument before proceeding with the discussion.

Germany believes it is unnecessary to take up the question of disavowing the sinking or of discontinuing the submarine warfare in general until the two Governments reach an agreement over the essential facts in the case. She holds that it is

impossible to decide, for instance, the question whether the necessary opportunity was given to the passengers and crew to escape until it has been determined whether or not the Lusitania provided bulkheads and boats as ordered by the Titanic Conference for corresponding emergencies in peace times, and whether or not ammunition or explosives, carried in defiance of American laws, accelerated the sinking of the ship, which might otherwise have been expected either to get out the boats safely or reach the coast.

Such is the general argument of the German Government, which may also be expected to display curiosity regarding the fate of the American compromise proposals for ending the submarine war and the efforts of the American Government to induce Great Britain to accept them. President Wilson's demand for a disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania and discontinuance of the present practices of submarine warfare are not specifically mentioned in the reply.

The German Note states that, pending the answer of the American Government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the real character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to reply to the demands contained in the American Note. These assumptions of fact are as follows:—

The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized, and borne on the Navy List.

As such she carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

British steamers sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, have repeatedly carried soldiers, artillery, war supplies, and contraband to England.

The Lusitania on this trip carried 5,400 cases of munitions, in addition to other war supplies, and Canadian troops en route for the front.

Reference is here made to the fact that the carrying of explosives on passenger steamers is contrary to American law, and it is intimated that the German Government would like information as to how ammunition was permitted to be shipped on the Lusitania, which was crowded with passengers.

Strong phrases are used respecting what is regarded as apparently the deliberate policy of British shipping companies to protect the shipment of war material by embarking American passengers on the same ship.

The Note holds that it is impossible to settle the question whether a proper opportunity was given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it has been ascertained whether the regulations of the Titanic Conference, which is now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania.

In regard to the cases of the Cushing and the Gulf Light, Germany, says the Note, has repeatedly disavowed all intention to harm in-offensive neutral shipping, even in the war zone, and will express complete readiness to pay compensation for unfortunate accidents.—Press Association War Special.

### Straits Trading Company.

The Hon. W. W. Cook presided at the ordinary general meeting of the Straits Trading Company, Limited, held at the company's offices in Singapore. The statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the half year ended March 31 last and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon were adopted; the dividend of \$1 and a bonus of 50 cents per share were sanctioned; and the Hon. E. D. Howan was re-elected a director.

## THE SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

To-morrow's Function in Government House Ground.

As already stated in our advertisement columns, the Snowball Bag Sale in aid of the Belgians—both in Belgium and in England—takes place in the grounds of Government House, by kind permission of H.E. the Governor and Lady May, to-morrow from 4 to 7 p.m.

The effort which has been made by the ladies of Hongkong to raise money for so worthy an object is deserving of every possible encouragement, and we hope that buyers will appear in strong force. The letter which we published from Mr. John Galeworthy a month ago seems to have been instrumental in prompting the ladies who have made themselves responsible for to-morrow's sale to take practical steps towards helping the distressed Flemings.

The original idea was that many people in Hongkong would gladly do something to help so good a cause, and it was suggested that a number of ladies might make bags. In this way a little collection could be formed and sold for the benefit of the Fund.

The idea expanded as patronage and offers of help were forthcoming. The Park Club committee kindly offered its premises, but it was finally decided to accept Lady May's kind offer of the more commodious grounds of Government House. Another generous and early offer came from the officers of the 74th Pannjabia who placed their hand at the promoters' disposal. The shops followed with promises of help in kind, and meanwhile the band of workers increased; sub-committees were arranged and the whole programme of work became properly organised.

No pains have been spared to ensure a pleasant afternoon's entertainment, and if the monetary response should prove in fair proportion to the time and trouble devoted by the ladies who have engineered the sale, a substantial sum should be added to the fund for relieving the homeless Belgians.

## SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as under:—

Parades.  
Thursday, July 8th.—The Parade of Nos. 3 & 4 Portuguese Platoons is cancelled.

Friday, July 9th.—Combined Parades in uniform. The Chinese Platoons will draw rifles at 5.15 p.m. Markers will fall in punctually at 5.27 p.m.

Monday, July 12th.—Combined Parade for Inspection. Details for this parade will be duly notified.

Uniform.

The wearing of uniform or armlets except in pursuance of orders is strictly forbidden. When parades in uniform are ordered, constables are not to appear in public in uniform unnecessarily long time before the hour for falling-in. It is the duty of N. C. Officers to report cases of wearing uniform in a slovenly manner, hanging about the streets in uniform, and any conduct when in uniform in any way detrimental to the credit of the Police Force. If in possession of a rifle when in uniform, the same must be properly carried at the slope.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,  
D. S. P. (Honorary).

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

### WANTED

WANTED.—Second-hand Chinese-English Dictionary, Eitel's preferred. Student of Hongkong Telegraph.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1915,** commencing at 12 noon at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 13th July, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Consignment of  
Lace & Insertion

(The above will be offered in such lots as will suit both wholesale and retail.)

On view from Monday, the 12th July.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NIPPON MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th July at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 12th July at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 14th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 19th July.

K. DOI.

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 5th 1915.

## NOTICES.

## A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on **FRIDAY, July 9th** from 4-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.

Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

## CLEARANCE SALE

of

## LAMP SHADES.

36% discount for CASH

at

## KOMOR &amp; KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings.

Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Street, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE,** Oper till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th July, 1915.

The Great Dramatic Feature Film  
The Letters of the Law  
in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.  
The Fine Comedy Picture  
The Suffragette  
in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.  
Pathe's Gazettes  
Pathe's Comicals  
Pathe's Historical

FRIDAY, 9th July, 1915

15th & 16th Episodes "Perils of Pauline"  
Remember this Great Picture is nearing its Climax  
(very exciting).

## BIJOU THEATRE.

7th, 8th &amp; 9th July

the Thrilling Drama

THE PIT

in 3 parts—Length 4,000 feet.

RODOLFI IS MISSING AT THE PERFORMANCE

a large comedy in 2 parts, etc., etc.

Saturday 10th July

an Exclusive Feature

THE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS "X"

in 8 parts, 10,000 feet

## NOTICES.

## CAILLE

## PORTABLE MOTORS.

Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration.

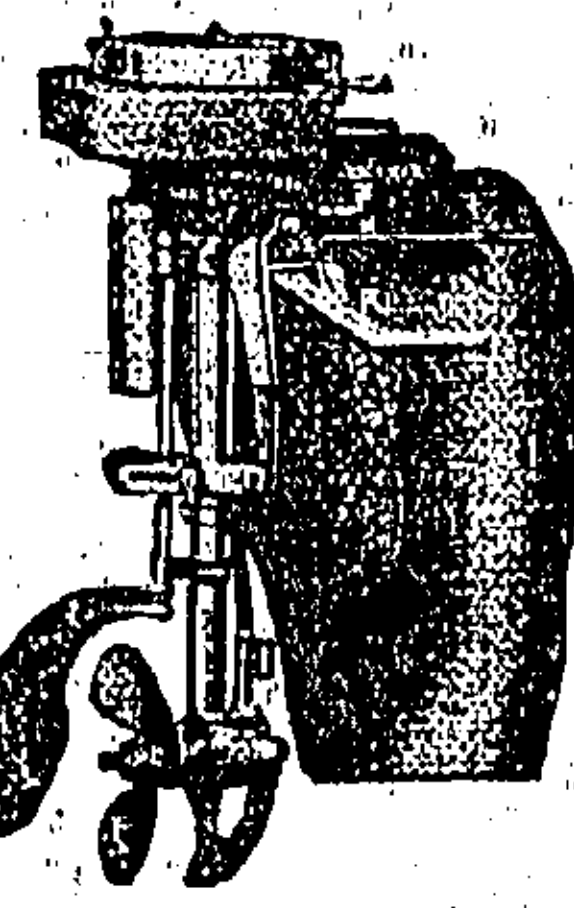
Two Sizes: 2-3 h.p. &amp; 3-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magneto as desired.

ALEX. ROSS &amp; Co.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone 27.



Have you yours?

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.

Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.

With Best Attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

## A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Yuen Tsar (who is giving up business in Hongkong) to sell by Public Auction on **Friday & Saturday the 9th & 10th July, 1915,** commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of His Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Towk-wong periods

Comprising:—  
5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Figures, etc., etc.  
Very Fine Blue and White Vase, Kanghi.  
Very Fine Sang-de-touff Vase, Ming.  
Very Fine Famille Rose Vases, Yungching.  
Very Fine Famille Rose Vases, Kienlung.  
Very Fine 3-coloured Flower Pot, Yungching.  
Very Fine Famille Rose Plates & Bowls, Yungching (Imperial).  
Very Fine White Soft Paste Vase, Kanghi.  
Soochow Redwood Screens inlaid with Famille Rose and Blue and White Kienlung and Kanghi Porcelain Placques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

Soochow Redwood Curio Stands, Cabinets, Tables and Chairs.  
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Tuesday, the 6th instant.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                       |         |      |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa              | lb.     | 19   |
| Prime Cut—                            | lb.     | 21   |
| Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk                   | lb.     | 19   |
| ast—Shiu                              | lb.     | 19   |
| Breast—Ngau Lam                       | lb.     | 17   |
| Soup—Tong Yuk                         | lb.     | 15   |
| Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa                     | lb.     | 20   |
| do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau                  | lb.     | 24   |
| Sausages—Ngau Cheung                  | lb.     | 24   |
| Bullock's Brains—No                   | per set | 10   |
| Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li                 | each    | 50   |
| corned—Ham Ngau Li                    | lb.     | 60   |
| Head—Ngau Tau                         | lb.     | 14   |
| Heart—Ngau Sum                        | lb.     | 14   |
| Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin                   | lb.     | 20   |
| Foot—Ngau Keuk                        | each    | 11   |
| Kidneys—Ngau Yiu                      | lb.     | 18   |
| Tail—Ngau Mei                         | lb.     | 13   |
| Liver—Ngau Kon                        | lb.     | 6    |
| Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To            | set     | 1.00 |
| Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk | lb.     | 25   |
| Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai            | lb.     | 25   |
| Leg—Yeung Poi                         | lb.     | 24   |
| Shoulder—Yeung Shau                   | lb.     | 27   |
| Saddle—                               | lb.     | 27   |
| Pigs Chitlings—Chiu Chong             | lb.     | 24   |
| Brains—Chu No                         | per set | 13   |
| Feet—Chu Keuk                         | lb.     | 15   |
| Fry—Chu Chap                          | lb.     | 16   |
| Head—Chu Tau                          | each    | 11   |
| Heart—Chu Sam                         | lb.     | 18   |
| Kidneys—Chu Yiu                       | lb.     | 28   |
| Liver—Chu Kon                         | lb.     | 24   |
| Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai                | lb.     | 28   |
| Corned—Ham Chu Yuk                    | lb.     | 20   |
| Leg—Chu Pei                           | lb.     | 20   |
| Fat or Lard—Chu Yau                   | set     | 60   |
| Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk  | each    | 12   |
| Heart—Yeung Sam                       | lb.     | 26   |
| Kidneys—Yeung Yiu                     | lb.     | 22   |
| Liver—Yeung Kon                       | lb.     | 20   |
| Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai       | lb.     | 26   |
| Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau             | lb.     | 19   |
| Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau                | lb.     | 20   |
| Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk                    | lb.     | 20   |
| Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung             | lb.     | 20   |
| Lard—Chu Yau                          | lb.     | 20   |

## POULTRY.

|                              |         |    |
|------------------------------|---------|----|
| Chicken—Kai Tsai             | lb.     | 35 |
| Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai | lb.     | 34 |
| Ducks—Ap                     | lb.     | 32 |
| Doves—Pan Kaa                | lb.     | 18 |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)  | per doz | 36 |
| (fresh)—                     | per doz | 42 |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai            | lb.     | 30 |
| Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai           | lb.     | 24 |
| Geese—Ngo                    | each    | 28 |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap      | each    | 25 |
| Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap       | each    | 22 |
| Snipe—Sha Tsui               | lb.     | 60 |
| Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung    | lb.     | 45 |
| Hen—Na                       | lb.     | 25 |
| Pheasant—Shan Kai            | lb.     | 25 |
| Quail—Om Chun                | lb.     | 65 |
| Partridges—Che Ku            | lb.     | 65 |

## FISH

|                                     |     |    |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Barbel—Ka Yu                        | lb. | 18 |
| Bream—Pin Yu                        | lb. | 15 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu  | lb. | 18 |
| Carp—Li Yu                          | lb. | 20 |
| Catfish—Chik Yu                     | lb. | 12 |
| Odish—Mun Yu                        | lb. | 14 |
| Orabs—Hoi                           | lb. | 16 |
| Outile Fish—Muk Yu                  | lb. | 12 |
| Dab—Sha Mang Yu                     | lb. | 13 |
| Dace—Wong Mei Lap                   | lb. | 10 |
| Dog Fish—Tui To Sha                 | lb. | 13 |
| Eels, Conger—Hoi Man                | lb. | 18 |
| Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu              | lb. | 32 |
| Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin               | lb. | 33 |
| Frogs—Tin Kai                       | lb. | 40 |
| Garoups—Shek Pan                    | lb. | 16 |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu                  | lb. | 20 |
| Herrings—Tao Pak                    | lb. | 18 |
| Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap             | lb. | 20 |
| Labrus—Wong Fa Yu                   | lb. | 28 |
| Loach—Wu Yu                         | lb. | 28 |
| Lobsters—Lung Ha                    | lb. | 20 |
| Mackerel—Chi Yu                     | lb. | 32 |
| Monk Fish—Mong Yu                   | lb. | 16 |
| Mullet—Chai Yu                      | lb. | 22 |
| Oysters—Shang Ho                    | lb. | 12 |
| Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu             | lb. | 18 |
| Perch—Tan Lo                        | lb. | 16 |
| Pike—Fa Pan Fong                    | lb. | 15 |
| Plaice—Pan Yu                       | lb. | 26 |
| Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong            | lb. | 28 |
| Pomfret, White—Pak Chong            | lb. | 38 |
| Prawns—Ming Ha                      | lb. | 10 |
| Ray—Fai Pa Sha                      | lb. | 15 |
| Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung             | lb. | 12 |
| Roach—Chun Yu                       | lb. | 30 |
| Salmon—Ma Yau                       | lb. | 7  |
| Shark—Sha Yu                        | lb. | 8  |
| Skate—Po Yu                         | lb. | 25 |
| Shrimps—Ha                          | lb. | 28 |
| Snapper—Lap Yu                      | lb. | 28 |
| Soles—Tat Sha Yu                    | lb. | 16 |
| Tench—Wan Yu                        | lb. | 18 |
| Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu                   | lb. | 60 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu | lb. | 60 |

## FRUITS.

|                                       |     |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Almonds—Bang Yan                      | lb. | 35 |
| Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho | lb. | 18 |
| (Cheslo)—Tis Chan Ping Kho            | lb. | 18 |

## 肉食

|   |                                        |      |    |
|---|----------------------------------------|------|----|
| 尾 | Coconuts,—Ye Tse                       | each | 12 |
|   | Grapes—Po Tai Tsz                      | lb   | 30 |
| 鹹 | Lemons, China,—Ling Mung               | 10   | 8  |
|   | America,—Kam Shan Liang Mung           | 10   | 10 |
| 牛 | Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone    | lb   | 28 |
| 牛 | Fresh                                  | —    | —  |
| 牛 | Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing | 5    | 5  |
| 牛 | Sweet                                  | 8    | 8  |
| 牛 | Pears, (American),—Kum San Shoot Lay   | —    | —  |
| 牛 | (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li              | 10   | 10 |
| 牛 | Peanuts,—Fa Shang                      | 10   | 10 |
| 牛 | Plantain,—Tai Chiu                     | 10   | 10 |
| 鹹 | Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai                | 14   | 14 |
| 牛 | Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau              | each | 14 |
| 牛 | Shanghai,—Lo Kwai                      | —    | —  |
| 牛 | Walnuts,—Hop To                        | lb   | 10 |
| 牛 | Green,—Sang Hop Tuo                    | —    | —  |
| 牛 | Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa     | each | —  |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                        |      |    |
|----------------------------------------|------|----|
| Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb.  | 8  |
| Chenck                                 | lb.  | 8  |
| Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mooy Pin Tau | lb.  | 8  |
| (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin       | lb.  | 8  |
| Sprout—Ah Choi                         | lb.  | 10 |
| Long—Tau Kok                           | lb.  | 6  |
| Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau                | each | 6  |
| Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa                   | lb.  | 8  |
| Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa         | lb.  | 8  |
| Red—Hung Ke                            | lb.  | 10 |
| Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi     | lb.  | 14 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi              | lb.  | 14 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun            | lb.  | 6  |
| Carrots—Kam Shun                       | lb.  | 8  |
| Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi          | lb.  | 25 |
| Chillies Dried—Kon-Lap Chiu            | lb.  | 10 |
| Red—Hung Fa Chiu                       | lb.  | 8  |
| Green—Ching Lap Chiu                   | lb.  | 10 |
| Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu    | lb.  | 2  |
| Cucumbers—Ching Kwa                    | lb.  | 8  |
| Garlic—Sun Tau                         | lb.  | 6  |
| Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung            | lb.  | 9  |
| old—Lo Keung                           | lb.  | 12 |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan         | lb.  | 12 |
| Indian Corn—Suk Mai                    | lb.  | 1  |
| Lettuces—Yeung Shang Tsoi              | lb.  | 1  |
| Water Chestnut—Ma Tai                  | lb.  | 35 |
| Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai               | each | 1  |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko          | each | 1  |
| Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa     | each | 1  |
| Okroes                                 | lb.  | 8  |
| Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau          | lb.  | 6  |
| Green—Shang Chong                      | lb.  | 7  |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau          | lb.  | 1  |
| Parsley—Kun Tsoi                       | lb.  | 3  |
| Green Peas—Ching Tau                   | lb.  | 3  |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu                | lb.  | 3  |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau            | lb.  | 3  |
| Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi                 | lb.  | 3  |
| American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi                | lb.  | 3  |
| Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsoi              | lb.  | 3  |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa                       | lb.  | 5  |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai                | lb.  | 5  |
| Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong               | lb.  | 5  |
| Sage—Tse So                            | lb.  | 5  |
| Shallots—Kon Chung Tau                 | lb.  | 5  |
| Spinach—Yin Tsoi                       | lb.  | 6  |
| Tomatoes—Tan Ke                        | lb.  | 6  |
| Taro—Wu Tau                            | lb.  | 4  |
| Turnip, Punh, (Long)—Lo Pak            | lb.  | 4  |
| English—Yeung Lo Pak                   | lb.  | 4  |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa              | lb.  | 12 |
| (American)—Kam-san Jhit Kwa            | lb.  | 8  |
| Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi             | lb.  | 8  |
| Lily root—Lin Ngau                     | lb.  | 8  |
| Yams—Ta Shu                            | lb.  | 8  |
| English—Yeung Kan Chui                 | lb.  | 8  |

## 海鮮

|                                    |      |    |
|------------------------------------|------|----|
| Crabs, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko          | each | 1  |
| Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa | each | 1  |
| Okroes                             | lb.  | 8  |
| Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau      | lb.  | 6  |
| Green—Shang Chong                  | lb.  | 7  |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau      | lb.  | 1  |
| Parsley—Kun Tsoi                   | lb.  | 3  |
| Green Peas—Ching Tau               | lb.  | 3  |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu            | lb.  | 3  |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau        | lb.  | 3  |
| Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi             | lb.  | 3  |
| American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi            | lb.  | 3  |
| Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsoi          | lb.  | 3  |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa                   | lb.  | 5  |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai            | lb.  | 5  |
| Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong           | lb.  | 5  |
| Sage—Tse So                        | lb.  | 5  |
| Shallots—Kon Chung Tau             | lb.  | 5  |
| Spinach—Yin Tsoi                   | lb.  | 6  |
| Tomatoes—Tan Ke                    | lb.  | 6  |
| Taro—Wu Tau                        | lb.  | 4  |
| Turnip, Punh, (Long)—Lo Pak        | lb.  | 4  |
| English—Yeung Lo Pak               | lb.  | 4  |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa          | lb.  | 12 |
| (American)—Kam-san Jhit Kwa        | lb.  | 8  |
| Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi         | lb.  | 8  |
| Lily root—Lin Ngau                 | lb.  | 8  |
| Yams—Ta Shu                        | lb.  | 8  |
| English—Yeung Kan Chui             | lb.  | 8  |

## 菓子

|                                       |     |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Almonds—Bang Yan                      | lb. | 35 |
| Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho | lb. | 18 |
| (Cheslo)—Tis Chan Ping Kho            | lb. | 18 |

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
  - (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... \$4.50
  - per lb., ... 10
  - (b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
  - per lb., ... .08
  - (c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
  - per lb., ... .0
2. Tinned Milk:—
  - (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 35
  - (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 25
  - (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... 25
  - (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... 35
  - (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... 33
  - (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 2



## TYPHOON SIGNALS.

## STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-chi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lyceum.

A CONE point upward indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 200 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 200 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H. M. S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 200 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 200 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock, Aberdeen, Wanlan, Sau Ki Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Cape Collinson, Sui Tau Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning, is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the Flagstaff.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

## THE WAR.

## COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| Germany | Russia.    |
| Austria | France.    |
| Turkey  | Belgium.   |
|         | Italy      |
|         | Japan      |
|         | Servia     |
|         | Montenegro |

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sanlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemba.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauhouge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warrp ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reconquer Lodz and Kolon.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on

## Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emilen destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmade.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgium. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesaudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgium.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Niouport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3—4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of St. Quentin.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Cuinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée, total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine U209 sunk with all hands.

## March 29.—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus.

German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31.—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8.—Prince Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9.—Germans assume liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye.

April 10.—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies.

April 11.—German Socialists issue peace pamphlets. Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12.—New York Herald demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passports.

April 13.—Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14.—H.M.S. Renard steams ten miles up the Dardanelles.

April 15.—Dutch s.s. Katwyck torpedoed without notice.

April 18.—E. 15 runs ashore in the Dardanelles; officers and men made prisoners.

April 19.—Austria's request for food-stuffs to be allowed to pass through Italy refused.

April 20.—German Note protests against the seizure, by the British, of the s.s. Paklat.

April 20.—German Note repudiates German statement that the British had used asphyxiating gases.

April 21.—Russian torpedo-boats sink ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions.

April 22.—Turks prevent Italians in Turkey from responding to mobilisation call. Anti-war riots in Trieste.

April 24.—Allies land at three points of the Gallipoli peninsula.

April 25.—British capture Hill 60.

April 28.—Canadians' victory at Ypres. General attack to the Dardanelles by land and sea forces.

April 27.—French re-capture Hartmannswillerkopf. Earl Kitchener's statement in the Lords concerning the Germans' ill-treatment of prisoners.

April 29.—After considerable opposition, the Allied troops establish themselves across the end of the Gallipoli peninsula. General Hutton resigns command of the 21st Division through ill health.

April 30.—Further contingent of Australians disembarks at Gallipoli. Respirators supplied to the army as a safeguard against gas.

## NOTICES.

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal (British North Borneo) (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

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Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

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| Boulton, Mrs. E.R.    | Longfield S.           |
| Bourne G.G.           | Lover J.M.             |
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| Cheetham H.           | Mann M.R.R.            |
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| Care H.E.             | Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O. |
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| Casselman Mrs.        | Mehta K.B.             |
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## Grand Hotel.

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| Lehman Mr. & Mrs. | Wright S.H.      |
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| Clark Miss May | McDonald Miss J. |
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| Cropley L.     | Nelson M.        |
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| Bettison Mr. & Mrs. C. |                         |
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| Beck Mrs.              | Lennon J.               |
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| Foy Mrs. A.            | Robson Mrs.             |
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| Fyfe C.                | Stewart R.              |
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